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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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A SUGGESTION

TO WHOM IT CONCERNS

On Sunday, June 18, the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation caused to be spread at the session of the Central Federated Union a number of dodgers and in this and other ways sought to enlist the support of the Fakiration to help it raise $35,000, which sum, added to the $15,000 already collected and of which the aforesaid corporation unblushingly says "which we now have on hand", is to be used to publish, sooner or later, and rather later than sooner, a daily newspaper that is to be known as "The New York Call". Effort in that direction is wasted. We suggest to the Corporation that it copy and forward the following draft of a letter to the addressee. That will fetch it:

NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG
and
NEW YORKER WORKER,
184 William street, Tel. 302 John.
New York, June 19, 1905.

August Belmont, Esq.
President National Civic Federation,
President Interborough Railway Company.

Esteemed Sir:—

We beg of you that you set aside such portion of your valuable time as will be required for a careful perusal of this communication, plus an equally careful weighing of the facts presented and of the claims based on these facts. To begin with the climax (the reasons we shall give later) we need not less than $50,000 and we expect to convince you that you will be serving your own interests, as well as the interests of us, your associates, in letting us have the amount. In fact you will be serving your interests and doing it cheaply at that, if you were to make it $100,000. Not to get at least the $50,000 will create a situation most embarrassing for ourselves—meaning you and us.

Permit us to explain. As is well known to you, Mr. Belmont, we were instrumental, in 1899, in splitting the Socialist Labor Party. That party had, for some years past, developed a pernicious activity against the conservative spirit in which your friend, Mr. Samuel Gompers, conducted the American Labor Movement under the guidance of the American Federation of Labor. The S. L. P. sought to discredit the A. F. of L. leadership, set up a rival organization under the name of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and tried hard to infuse into the working class a spirit of unreasoning antagonism against the employing class. We tried hard and faithfully to stem the tide and to counteract this malignant tendency, but without avail and, finally, when all other means failed, we endeavored to capture the Socialist Labor Party in order to free it from the vicious and tyrannical influences that then held sway, or, failing in this, to disrupt it and thus put an end to the insane policy it pursued.

In this we were but partly successful. It is true we did split that party, reduced its membership and its vote, but we could not break down its influence, the fanaticism of its remaining membership being strong enough to overcome obstacles that looked to us insurmountable. We tried to deprive them of their weekly organ, but the courts, at that time, were shortsighted enough to refuse their aid and decide what cases we brought before them in pursuance of our purpose not with an eye single to general public interests, but purely upon points of law and fact. The S. L. P. answered our attempt to appropriate their weekly paper, by starting a daily paper, the Daily People, small and puny at the beginning but gradually striking roots and growing apace. We did what we could to discredit them. We gave it out that that paper was maintained with Republican and Democratic money and repeated the charge over and over again, hoping it would stick, but there is no denying the fact that to-day even our own followers, the most simple of them, do not give it credence albeit they occasionally use it at times just as a means to ward off the attacks made upon them by fanatical S. L. P. men.

That paper, however, is a thorn in our side and, let it be said and remembered, Mr. Belmont, it is a growing danger to yourself and your associates. We conceived the idea of starting an English daily paper in opposition and thus take the wind out of the sails of the Daily People as well as provide a rallying point for all the sanely conservative forces of the Labor Movement. Accordingly, we began to collect funds and have now been at it for a number of years. The results have been discouragingly meager. We had organized another political party which grew with astonishing rapidity and which, as you know, polled nearly 400,000 votes at the last national election. But for all that we could not raise the funds for the much-needed daily paper, $15,000 being all we were able to get in all these years and that has been consumed in collection expenses so that we are forced to appeal to you for the full amount of the original estimate of $50,000.

And now a few words in support of our claim that it will be a case of serving your own interests if you let us have this sum, a paltry sum for a man circumstanced as are you, a mere bagatelle when compared with what can be accomplished with it. We need not tell you, Mr. Belmont, the able successor of the late Mr. Hanna in the presidency of the National Civic Federation, what a power for good lies in the American Federation of Labor, so long as that organization is conducted along the "safe and sane" lines hitherto pursued by your vice-president of the National Civic Federation, Mr. Samuel Gompers. Allow that sturdy bulwark against rampant impossibilism to be weakened, or torn down, and it will be you, Mr. Belmont, and your associates, who will have to pay the cost with many times $50,000, nay many times $100,000 and, possibly, you will not have money enough to meet the cost once the flood gates have been burst open by the S. L. P. fanatics.

Against such a contingency we have been working with might and main and we have been successful in no small measure. Against this contingency we want that daily paper and we must have it—you must have it. It is useless for us to try and make clear this our mission to the trade union members whom we seek to benefit. The exigencies of our situation are such that not only can we not speak freely, but we are often forced for the sake of propitiating our own following, to strike up a pose of opposition to Mr. Gompers himself, a pose which he knows to be a pose but which many of his followers are apt to misconceive and which, for that reason, stands in the way of getting them to contribute funds. By this explanation we establish our claim to your support upon broad and general lines. We trust that you have followed our argument closely and that you will fully understand both premise and conclusion.

But we can also point out in detail that, whatever our protestations may have been, we have never failed to do the proper thing by you and yours when circumstances permitted, i. e., when it was possible to do so without danger of ourselves becoming "impossibilists" by rendering ourselves unable, through injudicious methods, to continue our present course. Yet there have been occasions where we could render service. Not long ago, you had a strike on your Interborough railroad system, a very inconvenient strike, which required much effort to overcome. Every day caused you much loss in treasure and no one could tell what it would lead to since those pestiferous S. L. P. men at once began to get busy in an effort to take charge of the strike. We helped you. We joined the chorus of the capitalist press that the strike was dead when it wasn't and such a statement coming from us, a recognized labor paper, had more weight than a similar statement in a recognized capitalist paper. Again, when that committee from the Central Federated Union came to see you with the request that you be lenient with the strikers and take them back to work, which committee, by chiming in with your claim that the strikers had broken their agreement aided you in justifying yourself before the public, we had on that committee one of our men, Mr. Morris Brown, the very man whom we later honored with our nomination for Comptroller on the city ticket, proof conclusive that in all these matters we go as far as prudence permits. To do much more would be folly; it would mean to incapacitate ourselves for further service.

You will realize, Mr. Belmont, this general principle: Given the presence in the Labor Movement of so vicious and unreasoning a tendency as is represented by the Socialist Labor Party on the political field, and, what is more dangerous still, by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field, an irritant factor exists which can be met only by a counter irritant. And with your leave, Mr. Belmont, we are the counter irritant par excellance. Without us you are quite helpless against the rising tide of impossibilism, saturating the minds of the working class and transforming it into a huge antagonistic power, a power that would ere long compel you to resort to such crude methods as repression by force, methods that no sane man will counsel knowing full well what will inevitably follow. You know, Mr. Belmont, that in modern America more subtle means must be employed; if you did not know you would never have been chosen the successor of the late Mr. Hanna. In the application of such subtle methods you will need us and we need you as we have made amply clear. We alone, wearing the outer garb of Socialism and professing a reasonable and sane brand thereof—a "possible" brand in fact—can do for you what no one else can do, curbing the unreasoning spirit of impossibilism, creating confusion in the Labor world by hurling against it charge after charge, "scab", "union wrecker", "paid by the capitalists", "fanatics", etc., etc., charges your own papers could not utter without creating more than a knowing shrug of the shoulders, but which, from our pens, have had and still do have their effect.

Believe us that you can do no better than to grant our request. We sincerely hope that you will see your way clear to do so and in doing so greatly assist us.

Obediently yours,
The New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Corporation.
Per J.

BERRY WINS AGAIN

SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS CIRCUIT COURT DECISION IN DONOVAN CASE.

The Civic Federationized Method of Uniting Capital and Labor to the Detriment of the Latter Receives Another Solar Plexus Blow—Jury Award of $1500 Increased by Judgment for Interest and Costs.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., June 22.—The pirate craft of pure and simple, fakir-ridden trade unionism, was torpedoed by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a decision handed down by that body yesterday in the case of Michael T. Berry vs Jerry E. Donovan.

On January 24, 1902, Berry, who, for three years and eleven months prior thereto, had been employed as a shoemaker by Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., Haverhill, was discharged from his employment at the instigation of the defendant, Donovan, then the walking delegate of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, in that city. Berry was then, and still remains, a member of the Socialist Labor Party; and, as such, often spoke at political meetings in Haverhill, at which he denounced the pro-capitalist methods of the Donovan-Tobin outfit. Donovan attempted to have the employer of Berry stop these meetings or discharge him. This attempt failed; and, as a result of the agitation made against the Tobin Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor crew, which was finding welcome lodgement in the minds of the Haverhill shoe workers, the Goodrich plant was "organized," a contract made with that firm, and Berry's discharge demanded on penalty of a strike. As a result of this Berry was discharged on January 24, 1902. Suit was brought, and on April 15, 1904, the Essex Superior Civil Court at Lawrence, sitting with a jury, awarded damages in the sum of $1,500.

The defendant took exceptions to the verdict and after several arguments on law points, the case went to the highest legal body in the State, which, as already stated, affirmed the judgment of the lower court with judgment for interest and costs.

This case has been bitterly contested by both sides from the start, and the writer was told last night by one of the ablest lawyers in the State that "This is the most far-reaching and important decision made in this State in fifty years."

From the start the line of cleavage was distinct. On one side gathered the few men who, like Berry, believe, in the interests of the working class, in the overthrow of the Civic Federationized Gompers-Tobin job trust, and have the courage to say so, and to defend their position at all times and in all places. On the other side gathered labor fakirs and employers who seek to rivet the working class in support of their special interests through their odious combinations and trade agreements. Intelligence, courage and honesty triumphed over this anti-labor pro-capitalist "union."

The result will do much to align the anti-Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor forces of labor, as it will give the intelligent workingman a chance to breathe and show him how to make this combination of labor fakirs and employers keep their hands off of him. No workingman, in Massachusetts at least, who possesses the slightest courage, need join the Civic Federationized Gompers-Tobin American Federation of Labor job trust, unless he be so disposed. If he does so, contrary to his convictions and his class interests, he is to blame, not the labor fakirs or their Civic Federation allies, as the following resume of the case and quotations from the decision thereon will show:

"Goodrich and Co. entered into an agreement with the union in 1902, under which the firm agreed to hire only union men, and not to retain in their employ a worker after notice from the union that he was objectionable to the union, "either on account of being in arrears for dues, or disobedience of union rules, OR FROM ANY OTHER CAUSE." Berry's discharge followed a few days after this contract was made.

Donovan claimed that if he acted under the contract between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the firm in procuring Berry's discharge, his interference with Berry's employment, which was not for a definite period, but terminable at the will of his employer, was lawful and justifiable. But the court holds that he was not justified upon that ground. Interference by labor unions in cases of this kind is held not legally justifiable as a kind of competition, either between union employers and the employed in an attempt by each class to obtain as large a share as possible of the income from their combined efforts in the industrial field.

With respect to the last kind of competition, so called, as a justification for the interference, the court says in its opinion, written by Chief Justice Knowlton:

"The gain which a labor union may expect to derive from inducing others to join it is not an improvement to be obtained directly in the conditions under which the men are working, but only added strength for such contests with employers as may arise in the future.

"An object of this kind is too remote to be considered a benefit in business, such as would justify the infliction of international injury upon a third person for the purpose of obtaining it. If such an object were treated as legitimate, and allowed to be pursued to its complete accomplishment, every employe would be forced into membership in a union, and the unions by a combination of those in different trades and occupations, would have complete and absolute control of all the industries of the country.

"Employers would be forced to yield to all their demands, or give up business. The attainment of such an object in the struggle with employers would not be competition, but monopoly. A monopoly controlling anything which the world must have is fatal to prosperity and progress. In matters of this kind the law does not tolerate monopolies.

"The attempt to force all laborers to combine in unions is against the policy of the law, because it aims at monopoly. It therefore does not justify causing the discharge by his employer of an individual laborer working under a contract.

"It is easy to see that, for different reasons, an act which can be done in legitimate competition by one, or two or three persons, each proceeding independently, might take on an entirely different character, both in its nature and its purpose, if done by hundreds in combination.

"We have no desire to put obstacles in the way of employes who are seeking by combination to obtain better conditions for themselves and their families. We have no doubt that laboring men have derived, and may hereafter derive, advantages from organization. We only say that under correct rules of law, and with a proper regard for the rights of individuals, labor unions cannot be permitted to drive men out of employment because they choose to work independently.

"If disagreements between those who furnish the capital and those who perform the labor employed in industrial enterprises are to be settled only by industrial wars, it would give a great advantage to combinations of employes if they could be permitted by force to obtain a monopoly of the labor market. But we are hopeful that this kind of warfare will soon give way to industrial peace, and that rational methods of settling such controversies will be adopted universally."

BOHN IN OAKLAND

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S NATIONAL ORGANIZER LAUNCHES SECTION THERE.

A Week of Work In San Francisco Adds to Membership of Local Organization and Increases the Number of Sympathizers—California Over Ripe for S. L. P.—More Organizers the Need of the Hour.

Oakland, Cal., June 21.—As practically no Socialist Labor Party agitation has so far been done in Oakland, Cal., it was a surprise to the 'Frisco comrades last night, to see the Building Trades' Hall well filled for National Organizer Bohn's meeting. The lecture was most interesting. It consisted in a series of comparisons of the past with the present, and showing what could thereby be expected of the future. The speaker was at his very best, the audience caught the inspiration and the attention was intense, and what's more, it was plainly noticeable that his words were thoroughly comprehended.

When the lecture was concluded a number of questions were asked, the majority of which, as is usual in these stirring times, were on Unionism and "The Difference" which were all answered to the satisfaction of the audience.

Now when the workers are seeking seriously for truth and questions are showered upon our speakers, as a rule, not for opposition but purely to gain information, it is always to the amusement of the audience that that most amusing fellow, the old fashioned anti-De Leonite, turns up on every hand, even in these days of "Volcanic Rumblings" and "Explosions". There was one at the Alhambra meeting in San Francisco last Sunday night who spouted out a string of venom against the "all powerful" De Leon, and there was another last night who wanted to know since when "De Leon and his party and his paper had been in favor of unions?" He was quickly told that De Leon owns no party, nor any paper, nor Mr. Bohn, nor any other Socialist Labor Party agitator.

He was then asked if he liked to know the Socialist Labor Party's attitude towards unions, and as he said "yes" he was told of its attitude since its birth and particularly both as to pure and simple (Gompers) unions and the movement for industrial, class-conscious unions since 1896, or the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

After the close of questions, the chairman announced a meeting of persons residing in Alameda County. After a short talk by Comrade Bohn and the hearing of the opinions of others it was decided to organize a Section of the Socialist Labor Party in Alameda County; and go to work here with a vim. Seven persons signed the application for a charter and some more promised to study up the question and be present at our future meetings.

Comrade Bohn will work this week in Alameda County, instead of last, as was previously reported. He worked last week in San Francisco with great success. Street meetings were held every night and after them a meeting at the headquarters. A number of sympathizers have, as a result thereof, signed their applications for membership and a number of new sympathizers have been put in touch with the Party.

The conditions in all the towns in California are over ripe for the building up of a strong Socialist Labor Party movement; and the dire need of the hour is organizers.

Press Committee.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY LITERATURE ENDORSED.

John F. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Literature of the 13th Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Salt Lake City, May 22nd, when asked to give his opinion of the publications of the Labor News Company, the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party, gave the following:

"The publications of the Labor News Company have my unqualified endorsement as being sound Socialist propaganda and cannot have too wide a circulation among the working class.

"The development of industrial unionism will open up a large field for the circulation of these publications and I would like to see them in the hands of every working man and woman."

JOHN F. SMITH.

CHICAGO CONVENTION

FRIST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Chicago, June 27.—The Industrial Union Convention was called to order in Brand's big hall, at the corner of Clark and Erie streets, at ten o'clock this morning by William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. Haywood, in his opening speech denounced the American Federation of Labor and said that it does not represent the Working Class. He also exposed the so-called harmony of Capital and Labor, and characterized the American Federation of Labor labor leaders as being worse than either Belmont or Parry in their influence upon the welfare and emancipation of the workers. Haywood's speech was concluded amid loud applause.

Following Haywood's opening speech came a reading of the temporary rules by Secretary William E. Trautmann, the well known former editor of the "Brauer Zeitung," who was deposed for his affiliation with the new movement.

At the conclusion, the famous Manifesto calling the Convention was read.

A credential committee was then appointed. Adjournment followed to 2 o'clock p. m.

Upon reassembling at the hour mentioned, the credential committee recommended the seating of seventeen organizations having plenipotentiary delegates. Among the seventeen having such power is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; also the Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union and other trades organizations from all parts of the country.

The Convention then temporarily organized with these delegates.

Committee on credentials to act on delegates without authority to install, and on individual delegates, was next appointed.

Telegrams sending cheer and urging no compromise with capitalists or fakirs were read by Secretary Trautmann. Among these were telgrams from the Excelsior Educational Society and the General Secretary of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, John J. Kinneally, New York City; and from a mass meeting of 500 San Francisco workingmen, held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. All were loudly cheered.

Kinneally's telegram was as follows:

"Headquarters Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.
"2-4 and 6 New Reade street,
"New York, June 27, 1905.

"Mr. Wm. E. Trautman,
"Industrial Union Convention Hall,
"Corner of Clark and Erie streets,
"Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir: The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance sends the Industrial Union Convention at Chicago fraternal greetings and wishes the convention every measure of success.

"Industrial Union must be the unification of the Working Class on class-conscious lines for the overthrow of the capitalist system; and a death blow to fakirdom and all traitors to the Working Class.

No compromise! On to the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class!

"Yours for the Revolution,
"John J. Kinneally,
"General Secretary,
"General Executive Board, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The telegram of the Excelsior Educational Society was as follows:

"The Excelsior Educational Society of New York sends fraternal greetings. Down with the reactionary and Civic Federationized unionism of the American Federation of Labor type. On with Socialism!"

After receiving the telegrams the Convention adjourned to nine o'clock tomorrow morning, in order to give the credential committee time to act. Slow work on the part of this committee is deemed necessary and a pecautionary measure to thoroughly investigate credentials of possible "buffer" delegates.

Chicago, June 28.—The preliminary arrangements for the Chicago Industrial Union Convention are well under way. It is the opinion here that the Convention will not adjourn until July 6. But all the days will not be days of session. There will possibly be one or two days of recess to give committees time to work. There is a plan on foot here to close the Convention with a monster mass meeting in the Auditorium. If the Convention closes on the 6th the plan is to hold the mass meeting on the 7th.

ORIGINAL

IF NOTHING ELSE

(Owing to a "pi" in this article in last week's issue, it is reproduced in this.)

While trying to make the "carom" of fastening ridicule upon the approaching Chicago Convention, and, of course, failing, the Evansville, Ind., "Socialist" of the 9th instant, "pockets the ball", so to speak, by giving the first clear insight, so far given, upon the structural theory according to which the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party is builded.

Arguing against the purpose of the Chicago Manifesto to establish an economic or industrial Union "founded on the class struggle", the Evansville "Socialist" pronounces the notion absurd, "confused"; and its reason for so holding is that "the class struggle has been, is and will remain until the class interests causing this struggle are removed." In short, the Evansville "Socialist" holds that the class struggle being a fact "which can neither be introduced into nor left out of the social movement", therefore it is nonsense to "found a labor organization upon the class struggle"; the structure of the Social Movement, that is to emancipate the working class and eliminate class antagonisms, will rise soundly all of itself: the inherent, latent class struggle will take care of that.

Whatever may be said of this style of reasoning, the palm for originality cannot be denied it.

According thereto, "arrant nonsense is the notion of building a house obedient to the law of gravitation: the law of gravitation 'can neither be introduced into nor left out of the building construction': it is there: 'fools', 'confusionists' and what not are those who would seek to raise the house by level and plumb-line: all such people are 'Moseses' and 'Messiahs', intent upon the silly scheme of introducing into a structure the law of gravitation that is there anyhow: the sensible man lets the law of gravitation work out its own salvation: comfortable apartments, safe and solid walls, secure roofs, sound flooring will all shape themselves of themselves and in their right places, thanks to the inherent law of gravitation."

Or, to take another illustration, "arrant nonsense is the notion of building a ship obedient to the laws of mechanics: the laws of mechanics are not and cannot be invented by anyone: they are there, a part of the universe: 'fools', 'confusionists' and what are not those who would seek to rear a ship by mechanical laws: all such people are 'Moseses' and 'Messiahs', intent upon the silly scheme of introducing into shipbuilding the mechanical laws that no man has invented or could invent: the sensible man lets the laws of mechanics work out their own salvation: strong prow, solid ribs, water-tight side-planking, masts at proper distances will all of themselves shape themselves in their right places, thanks to the inherent laws of mechanics."

That such reasoning is idiotic is obvious: the idiocy thereof lies in the ignoring of the function of the human agency. Neither the laws of gravitation nor of mechanics are constructive forces: they are "powers": and these powers it is for the human agency, according to its intellect, to hitch and harness for constructive purposes. The laws of gravitation or of mechanics will not construct a house, or build a seaworthy ship. The functions that these laws exercise in the premises will be constructive or destructive according as the human agency that avails itself of them be intelligent or unintelligent. The identical laws of gravitation or of mechanics, which when intelligently applied, will aid in rearing habitable buildings and seaworthy ships, will, when ignored or unintelligently applied, smash both house and ship into a heap of ruins. Exactly so with the sociologic laws of the Class Struggle. It lies latent and palpitating in social evolution—just as the laws of mechanics and of gravitation

(Continued on page six.)

Socialism and the Tactics Necessary for its Success

The story is told of a young Lochinvar, whose sweetheart lived with a despotic old aunt. He secretly made arrangements with his beloved to meet at a country masquerade. He was to know her by her pink mask and red slippers. The night of the ball came at last; all radiant with success of his plan he sought out the pink mask and red slippers. Tales of devotion he told her; with bitterness he denounced the aunt and pictured the aunt's rage and their happiness if she would consent to elopement and marriage. The only thing which marred his pleasure was that his sweetheart would not speak, but while acting enticingly would answer all his questions by drawing the figure 12, the time to unmask, on the floor with her dainty red slipper. At last twelve o'clock arrived. With a thrill of joy he tore her mask off, only to be horrified at finding himself face to face with the despotic aunt. It happened that the aunt had come across the girl's costume, surmised what was up, and determined to trap the enraptured swain.

Put the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic party in the place of Lochinvar; municipal ownership and social palliatives, such as "sanitary" armories, etc., in the place of the pink mask and red slippers; the Capitalist Class in place of the despotic aunt; the Socialist Republic in place of the sweetheart, "lost beyond recall", and the picture is complete so far as getting Socialism through the "Socialist", alias Social Democratic party is concerned.

It is no accident that while President Roosevelt is demanding a large army and navy the Social Democratic party is whooping it up for public ownership under Capitalism, a la Wisconsin. How many Socialists are like Lochinvar when they decry Industrial Unionism and, simply wanting a Socialist political movement to demand collective ownership, are deceived by pink masks and red slippers (read municipal ownership and "sanitary" armories), and go courting an old despotic aunt in the shape of a capitalist form of military despotism, called by Herbert Spencer "The Coming Slavery", when the similarity of appearances deceives them into thinking they are courting a young damsel called the Socialist Republic?

A Socialist movement to be aggressive must act like a vise: one jaw we will call economic, the other political: both must work in conjunction, with the capitalist nerve center, that is, surplus value, between them. Either one alone could bring no pressure to bear on the central nerve center of Capitalism, that is, the ratio of surplus value the Capitaist Class expropriates from the wealth producing Working Class.

The action of Kansas in establishing a State oil refinery, the wave of municipal ownership a la Chicago among the Democratic and Republican parties, the element of Socialists who believe trades unionism energy lost, the element of Socialists who go to the other extreme and believe the economic movement the only essential, need to be carefully analyzed.

As stated above, the nerve center of the Capitalist Class is the amount of surplus value, that is, rent, interest, or profits, it can exploit from the Working Class. Let us take this Kansas oil refinery business. What difference does it make to the capitalist whether he receives his dividends from Standard Oil stock or interest on Kansas State bonds, or interest from Wisconsin State bonds issued by Victor Berger's Social Democrats? Obviously none. It brings no pressure to bear on surplus value. It may affect some individual capitalists, but the Capitalist Class is not affected by the change. The same holds good for municipal ownership of street railways, ice houses, gas plants, wood and coal yards, etc.?

"But," you may ask, "are all State and municipal ownership plans capitalist pitfalls? Are social palliatives of no use whatever?" Yes; they are of some good, but of that more later. We will take up the other extreme, connect later, and draw conclusions.

The economic movements of labor aim to increase labor's wages. As a general rule, they are not clear on the difference between nominal and actual wages; hence, every increase in nominal wages is heralded as a victory. But this is an illusion, just as much so as the idea that State oil refineries, municipal street railways, and public owned gas plants, are revolutionary measures. Let us apply the same test as before. Does this raise in nominal wages affect the surplus value expropriated by the Capitalist Class? To prove this we will quote from a capitalist plumber, whom the writer recently had a talk with on this subject. He said:

"What do I care whether the men get $2 or $5 a day as long as all the shops pay it and I get my 50 per cent profit on their work?"

Here we have it again; the nerve center has not been exposed; no pressure has given it pain. The ratio of surplus value, that is, profits, has not been decreased. Whereas in the former case the capitalist changes his capital from privately owned Standard Oil stocks to Kansas State bonds, in the latter case he merely raises the price of his commodities in proportion to the raise in nominal wages.

But tactically he does more. Under the public ownership of social utilities, the capitalist strengthens his political machine: he has more jobs to give out to his supporters. Under the guise of "business methods" he forces strict rules on public employes. No more can the employe strike or use "peaceful persuasion": he is working for the government: the cold-blooded, strenuous Sherman Bell, Teddy Roosevelt, John Rockefeller capitalist government—city, State and national. If he strikes he is a rebel, the "lead diet," a la Colorado. All rebellious and revolutionary spirit will be annihilated, and like the bulk of the post office employes to-day the government employe will become servile and docile, afraid to express or discuss political or economic subjects. In case of disaster to any of these projects, the Capitalist points to the fallacy of "Socialism" (read State Capitalism) and offers to buy back the social utilities which he sold the State at inflated values, at the assessed taxation value. Do you see the despotic old aunt the pure and simple political Socialists, and pure and simple trades unionists are courting, by the grace and in the interests of the Capitalist Class, who will say, "My dear workers, we too wish government ownership"? and proceeds to set up an industrial oligarchy supported by a military despotism?

A child by mistake drinking carbolic acid for water dies: its innocence and ignorance save it neither pain nor penalty. So the Working Class will suffer for its ignorance and innocence so long as it allows any form of slavery to obtain, and so long will it continue to drink carbolic acid in the shape of low wages, insecurity, disease, poor homes, etc. Socialism as yet is a scientific theory, but by hypothecial reasoning along evolutionary lines, we can look into the future, not in a utopian way to plan out details of future state, but to give practical outlines and generalities of a Workers' Republic. Collective ownership of social utilities must supplant private ownership. Government by class must be supplanted by adminstration of and for the people. Economic class distinction will be abolished for all time. Money will be abolished; and labor power, shedding off its gold garb of exploitation, will step forth in its naked self as a measure of value and medium of exchange.

But these things should not be advocated for adoption while Capitalism obtains. Our work lies in class-conscious education; in organizing on the economic field, so we can carry the struggle to the workshop, where the worker is exploited. Socialism teaches that labor produces all wealth and is entitled to own and enjoy it. What sense, then, is there in advocating collective ownership at a period when you know that you will have to buy "and then not own" the very things that Socialism teaches us by right belongs to us and which we will get for nothing when we are class-consciously organized and intellectually able to do so?

If you buy social utilities off the capitalist for the government, and his class own and control the government, he still is the owner de facto, and you might as well have donated him the cash outright. Don't help the capitalist concentrate and make the present industrial oligarchy more perfect. The economic revolution is far enough advanced now to inaugurate Socialism, and the capitalist, forced by the system, will concentrate it more without the aid of the Social Democratic party.

The economic revolution having taken place, before the social revolution can be consummated an INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION must take place in the minds of the Working Class. Therefore, it is the capitalist ideas, the crass ignorance and stupidity and degeneracy among our own class we have got to fight against. Our aim should be to keep the Capitalist Class divided, and concentrate our efforts to batter down the capitalists' surplus value; and when they can squeeze neither rent, interest, nor profits out of us they will drop their mill, mine, factories, railroads, etc.; and we will reclaim them by ballot, law and class-conscious force.

The economic wing of the Socialist should educate and demand more of the wealth they produce in the shop. The political wing should tax the Capitalist Class, for social improvements needed by the Working Class regulate prices. Where possible, enforce factory laws; work in conjunction with the economic wing; do anything possible to improve the social or economic condition of the Working Class; do all that is possible to decrease the surplus value of the Capitalist Class; but don't try any "Socialistic" measures or public-ownership plans while Capitalism obtains.

A wise farmer would not plant seed on land controlled by an enemy who would confiscate the harvest. He would get possession of the land first. Let us then, first get control of the economic and political powers: the rest will follow as logically as the afterbirth.

Organize! Educate! Speed on our Press!

H. J. SCHADE.

"The Day We Celebrate"

On the Fourth of July the American people will as usual celebrate the birth of the American nation. The militia and the regular army will parade; the political spell-binder will orate; the proud citizen who does not own a foot of land he can call his own will swell up like a toad in pride as he speaks of "my country"; those "free born sovereign Americans," who with tattered clothes and empty stomachs walk the streets in search of employment, will tell us what a glorious country this is; the man who through the force of necessity gives ten hours of each day to an economic master to secure the necessities of life, and is afraid to look his boss in the face for fear of losing his job, will inform us that this is "the land of the free and the home of the brave"; the flag will wave, the eagle will scream, and we will celebrate.

And what will we, of the working class, celebrate? Celebrate our wrongs, our defeats, our industrial slavery? Grow proud of the fact that we live in the land of the tenement house, child labor and pauperism? Boast of our multi-millionaires, our commercial buccaneers, our armies of tramps, our jails, asylums, churches and poor houses? Honor and salute the flag that waved in triumph over Homestead, Coeur d' Alenes and Cripple Creek; that is the symbol of militarism and commercialism abroad, and the shield and protection of exploitation at home?

It is well that the American working class should on the Fourth of July pay fitting tribute to those who brought forth upon this continent, by revolution and the blood of martyrs, a nation dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal—equal before the law and equal in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Gladly should we honor the brave and noble men and women who for seven long years upheld human liberty in the western world; who gave their lives and fortunes; who suffered hunger and cold; who were driven from their homes and hunted like wild beasts through the forests and swamps that they and their posterity might not be cursed by the rule of a foreign despot. But the modern American, the degenerate descendants of heroic ancestry who will arise in his chains and boast of the liberty that his ignorance and cowardice has allowed to be turned into the tyranny and despotism of domestic capitalists is deserving only of contempt.

Will we celebrate the Fourth of July in order to show our patriotism? If so, let us investigate what patriotism is. Patriotism has been and is the support of all thrones, monarchies and bourgeois republics that have ever existed. Patriotism has divided the human race into warring nations, destroyed the universal brotherhood of mankind and made murder a virtue. Patriotism atones for the crimes of Russia in Finland, Germany in Africa, France in Madagascar, England in the Transvaal, the United States in the Philippines. Patriotism has ever marshalled upon the battlefield the working class of one nation to murder their fellow slaves of another nation to satiate the vanity, political ambition or commercial greed and necessities of their masters.

We scan the daily papers to see who is winning in the great struggle for commercial and political supremacy in the Orient. Whoever wins my countrymen loose. The emperors upon their thrones fight not the battles. The working class pay the bonds and furnish the victims. The moans and wails of widowed wives and orphaned children of the disinherited masses drown the roar of battle and dim its glory. The wage slaves of the snowy steppes of Russia, the balmy isles of Japan, the sunny fields of Italy and the far away plains of Australia are my brothers, my friends, my comrades in the cause of humanity. The capitalistic slave drivers whether they live in St. Petersburg, Tokio, Berlin, London or New York are my enemies—my natural, irreconcilable, implacable enemies. My country is the world. My flag is the banner that is dyed red with the martyrs' blood of my class.

Patriotism has sold the conscience of mankind for blood. The working class have no country. Accursed be the word and the inhuman feeling that marches to battle my fellow-toilers to kill one another in order that the social and political vultures may more securely fasten their claws upon those who produce all and often have not bread to give to their children.

The working class has nothing to celebrate unless slaves can celebrate their slavery. Let us look about us and investigate our conditions, then stop and consider if instead of witnessing military parades and listening to political spouters afflicted with imperialism, militarism and bourgeois patriotism we had not better spend the day in solemn reflection.

We see the American nation entering upon a career of conquest at the behest of the capitalist class, who demand foreign markets and peoples to exploit: a policy that places the United States among the conquering nations of the world, and pledges us to the noble and philanthropic duty of carrying out our "manifest destiny" of bringing the heathen to the feet of Jesus and John D. Rockefeller.

Nothing can be conceived more grand, inspiring and sublime than John Bull and Uncle Sam, with sacks upon their backs and holding aloft the banner of civilization upon a golf stick, as they march to the strains of martial music along the Pathway of Progress, disturbing the silence of the savage wilderness with the locomotives' puff and the cannon's roar; scattering here and there and everywhere the Bible and the bottle; erecting side by side the church and the school house, the prison and the poor house; bringing to the ignorant, degraded and superstitious natives the arts and sciences, the pauperism and crime of London and New York.

We see the American wage slave, whose ancestors drove a foreign tyrant from their land, submit to exploitation, blacklist, deportation and murder by the capitalist class with but a faint murmur of protest. It was heroism, courage and immortal glory for our revolutionary ancestors to resist tea taxes and taxation without representation by force and their good long muskets. Yet to resist the tyrannies and oppressions of the exploiting class by tongue, pen and the strike is anarchy and sedition fittingly punished by blacklist and deportation. The American colonists revolted because their tea was taxed and were denied representation in the British Parliament. Yet the modern American wage slave is taxed four-fifths of all that he produces by "King Capital," and has not one representative in the national Congress! The American colonists revolted against the "divine right of kings" and buried it forever in a bloody grave, only to be enslaved in the development of the modern industrial system by the "divine right of capital." There will come a time in the history of mankind when rent, interest and profit—the ill fruits of capital—the wage system and the exploitation of labor will be regarded as the relics of barbarism as the present age regards cannibalism. The time will come when "King Capital," his priests, his courtiers, and his armies will be overthrown and his power crumble into the dust of time, and the "divine right of capital" will be a relic of the dark ages.

We see the master class more securely fastening its chains upon the wealth producers; ever more securely strengthening their power by the courts, legislatures and the militia. We see the American Republic changed into a military despotism by the enactment of the Dick Military Bill which makes every member of the working class a member of the militia, liable at any time for any cause, to be conscripted and compelled to bear arms against his fellow workers.

We are told and it is commonly believed that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the law guarantees to the working class certain liberties or prevents certain tyrannies being practiced upon them. No declaration, law, charter, proclamation or constitution ever has or ever will guarantee the rights and liberties of the working class of any country. History proves that no people have ever been able to maintain even a semblance of liberty were they not awake, and vigilant, and armed ready to maintain their rights. The constitution and the law "guarantees" to every American citizen free speech, trial by jury, the right to keep and bear arms, to be secure against unwarranted searches of their homes and arbitrary arrests without due process of law. Yet we have seen all these "guaranteed" rights denied and laughed at by the capitalist clas. And why? Because the Colorado miners were unarmed and therefore unable to defend and assert their rights. Had the Colorado miners been armed and received the armed support of the working class of America, the infamies and outrages perpetrated upon them would never have occurred. Tame submission to tyranny never has nor never will gain liberty for any people.

And instead of celebrating our slavery let the working class set aside the Fourth of July as a day of solemn reflection upon our conditions, and let us resolve that we will study the social and economic evils that afflict us. The working class must either emancipate itself and by its emancipation uplift the human race, form a new social system and usher in a new civilization, or human society will descend into chaos or despotism. Throughout all history the working class has been the only true defender of human liberty.

Theirs is the class from which the martyrs' blood has flown, that has kept alive the spirit of liberty in the human race.

Theirs is the class whose hands have ever upheld the banner of progress, who have ever struck for the advancement of mankind.

Then let the working class awaken. Let us struggle forward to emancipate ourselves from wage slavery, let us organize, let us educate, let us revolt against the master class!

The priesthood throttled Egypt and India; aristocracy paralyzed Greece and Carthage, militarism destroyed Rome. Down with the priesthood! Down with aristocracy! Down with militarism! Long live liberty! Long live equality! Long live fraternity!

When you have been oppressed through all the ages arise and throw off your chains. Awake, arise, be not forever fallen! Emulate the example of the Siberian exiles, who upon being offered freedom by the Czar if they would bear arms against the Japanese, preferred the convicts' life in the mines to bearing arms against their class. While such a spirit lives in the breast of man liberty can never be said to be dead.

"Workingmen of all countries unite; you have nothing to loose but your chains; and a whole, wide world to win!" Be true to your class. Be not forever despised and oppressed. You who produce everything demand and take what your labor produces. Do not support longer an idle, vicious class who ride upon your backs and wear out your lives in factories, fields and mines to provide for them useless luxuries.

Nature gave you as much right to enjoy her blessings as any supercilious nabob of aristocracy. Nature gave you, my class, the fertile plains and vallays, the streams, the forests, the broad oceans, the snow-covered mountains; gave you the fruits, the flowers, the grains; stored for you the coal beds, the iron veins; made for you the fresh air, the sunlight. Nature gave you as her free gift all these and he who claims more than his equal share of her blessings blasphemes against nature and nature's God.

Then rally to the international working class revolution. Be not deceived by bourgeois patriotism. Let your country be the world and shed not your blood to advance the interests of the capitalist class. Strike, strike for liberty of yourselves and your children! Let your battle cry ring round and round the world. Forget your creed, forget your color, forget your nationality!

Up with the red banner of Socialism!
Up with the international standard of the proletarian revolt!

Robert Randell.

John Mitchell Exposed

BY

ROBERT RANDELL

The President of the United Mine Workers' Union, John Mitchell, is a labor leader widely known, a leader who has been almost idolized by many workingmen believing him to be the foremost defender of labor's cause, and we would it were true. But far from being the true guardian of labor's interests, Mitchell has betrayed vast armies of strikers to disastrous defeat. In these addresses, Randell, a member of the United Mine Workers, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike of 1903-4, and also his infamous connection with the National Civic Federation. This is a valuable lesson in the methods of the lieutenants of capital as labor leaders. The "Two Pages from Roman History," read by the light of this expose, will be better comprehended.

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"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capitalism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism.

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the word implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its sweep only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

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The "Labor Library" And The Post Office

Madden Delivers Another of His Learned Decisions—Debars Leaflets On the Ground that They Are "Books"!!!—The Correspondence in the Case, With Comments.

I.

Post Office Department,
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Classification Division,
Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1905.

Publisher of "Labor Library," New York, New York.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (ch. 851, 31 Stats. at L., 1107), you will be granted a hearing at the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., at 1.30 p. m., on Tuesday, June 13, 1905, to show cause why the authorization for the admission of "Labor Library," to the second class of mail matter under the Act of March 3, 1879, should not be revoked, and why the third-class rate of postage should not be charged for the transmission of that publication in the mails upon the following ground:

That the issues of the "Labor Library" do not constitute a newspaper or other periodical publication within the meaning of sections 7, 10, 12 and 14 of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879 (Chap. 180, 1 Supp., R. S., page 246) governing "mailable matter of the second class" but come within the provisions of Section 17 of said Act, and, are, therefore, third-class matter and chargeable when sent in the mails at the rate fixed by law for that class of mail matter.

Your answer, in writing, must be submitted on or before June 13, 1905.

Should you desire to avoid the expense and trouble incident to a trip to Washington, your written answer will be given the same full and painstaking consideration as though you appeared in person or by representative.

Respectfully,
Edwin C. Madden,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.
GGT—w
Registered.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879, IN RELATION TO "MAILABLE MATTER OF THE SECOND CLASS."

Sec. 427. Mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals; and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in sections twelve and fourteen.

Sec. 428. The conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First—It must regularly be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second—It must be issued from a known office of publication.

Third—It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth—It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class, rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. (Act of March 3, 1879, sec. 14, 20 Stats., 359.)

II.

New York Labor News Co.
2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street.
New York, May 19, 1905.

Edwin C. Madden, Esq.,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Yours of May 16, C. D. No. 53938, notifying us to show cause on or before June 13, 1905, why the authorization for the admission of "Labor Library" to the second class of mail matter should not be revoked, received; and we answer as follows:

The "Labor Library" is entitled to the second class rates of postage, because:

First—It is a periodical publication published at regular intervals and more frequently than four times per year, to wit: a monthly publication, whose issues are numbered consecutively.

Second—It is so wrapped for mailing as to permit of easy examination by the Postal Authorities, that they may ascertain whether or not matter subject to a higher rate of postage is contained.

Third—It is issued from a known office of publication.

Fourth—It is formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications:

Fifth—It was originated and is published for the dissemination of information of a public character, and has a legitimate list of 534 subscribers, whose subscriptions are paid for by the subscribers themselves.

Sixth—It is not designed primarily for advertising purposes, nor is it designed for free circulation or for circulation at nominal rates; neither does it violate any copyright granted by the United States.

Seventh—It issues no supplement separate from the publication itself.

The "Labor Library" is not properly subject to the third class mail matter rates of postage, because:

First—It does not come within the provisions for third class matter contained in Section 17 of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879 (Chap. 180, 1 Supp., R. S., page 247.)

Second—It is not a book nor a transient newspaper.

Third—It is not a "circular" in the meaning of sections 17 and 18 of said Act, inasmuch as:

(a) It is not, "according to internal evidence," a printed document addressed in identical terms to "several persons," nor is it mailed by a "sender" in the meaning of the term as used in section 18 of said Act.

(b) It is a regular periodical publication of a public character; devoted to scientific discussions of public questions.

(c) It is "sent" only to such individuals or organizations as order and purchase copies of it or who subscribe and pay for it, at its regular prices and rates.

(d) There is no free circulation of it, except that a few sample copies are occasionally mailed, in strict compliance with the provisions of the law regulating the mailing of "sample copies" as second class mail matter.

(e) Its price is not a nominal price, but is a reasonable and adequate price, based upon the cost of the publication of the periodical.

Fourth—It is, therefore, not a periodical in the meaning of section 17, but a periodical of that class embraced by the provisions of section 7, 10, 12 and 14 of the Act of Congress above referred to, providing for "mailable matter of the second class."

In consideration of the facts herein set forth, we trust that you will find the "Labor Library" is entitled to admission to the second class of mail matter; and that its authorization for such admission will not be revoked.

Respectfully,
New York Labor News Co,
Publishers of "Labor Library."
By Charles H. Chase,
Manager.

III.

Post Office, New York, N. Y.
Office of the Postmaster.
June 20, 1905.

Publishers of the "Labor Library,"
2-6 New Reade Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—You are hereby informed that upon consideration of the rule to show cause and after a hearing accorded the publisher on June 13, 1905, the Post Office Department determines that the "Labor Library" is not entitled to transmission in the mails at the second class rates of postage because it appears from evidence in possession of the Department that the issues of the "Labor Library" do not constitute a newspaper or other periodical publication within the meaning of sections 7, 10, 12 and 14 of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879 (Chap. 180, 1 Supp., R. S., Page 246) governing "mailable matter of the second class," but are in fact books, which, under section 17 of said Act, are third class matter, and chargeable when sent in the mails at the rate fixed by law for that class of mail matter.

Therefore, the authority issued for the acceptance of the "Labor Library" for mailing at the second class rates of postage has been revoked.

Any copies of this publication mailed hereafter will be subject to postage at the third rate—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—to be prepaid by stamps affixed to each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies.

You are also informed that no notice of entry of the publication as second class matter should appear upon any copies hereafter printed.

Very respectfully,
William R. Wilcox,
Postmaster.
Per E. N. Morgan,
Assistant Postmaster.

The decision, then, is that the "Labor Library" leaflets are books!!!

In the light of this learned decision, we realize what a large book business we have been doing. We recently sent 18,000 "books" to Section San Francisco; and Buffalo, Los Angeles and some of our other Sections also sent in similar large orders for "books." How Harpers, Appleton, and the other publishing houses must envy us our "book" business!!!

Now we would hardly presume to say, or even think the high authorities at Washington have erred in their decision, in fact we know for sure that the issues of the "Labor Library" are books; but, when we first saw the decision, before we had time to consider what respect and deference we owe the honorable officials of our country, we admit we did feel that calling such a publication books was about the most ridiculously absurd thing we could imagine. If the information hadn't come from Washington, and on the official letterhead of Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden, we would think yet that it was ridiculous.

Some people have been telling us that the Post Office Department is bribed and manipulated by the express companies in such a way as to deny legitimate matter the second class privilege, so that it will have to be sent by express at regular express rates, paid to the express companies; they say that is why the Postal rulings are always so favorable to the express companies; and they have been saying also that the capitalist politicians use the authority of the Post Office Department (which cannot be appealed from), to hinder the circulation of literature dangerous to the capitalist system of exploitation, but we respect our officers at Washington, and we don't believe they would do either of those wrong doings. We know well enough now why they don't allow us second class rates on the "Labor Library." It's because these leaflets are "books." We know that in every other respect we have complied with the law, so, if they wont let us send "Labor Library" leaflets as second class matter it must be because they're books, else why can't we send them?

When we read the postal law, which says books are distinguished from second class matter by their "board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding," we made the "Labor Library" a small four page leaflet, only folded once and not stitched, weighing barely thirteen pounds to the thousand copies, so we felt dead sure it was a paper, and entitled to second class mail rates; and we were a little astonished when the Postal Authorities informed us that everything else was all right, but we weren't entitled to second class rates because "it appears from evidence in possession of the Department that the issues of the 'Labor Library' . . . are in fact books."

When this decision came in we glanced over our Weekly People to make sure it was all safe. First thing we saw was the Arm and Hammer, and we shivered—looked like they might find that "the issues of the Weekly People do not constitute a newspaper or other periodical included in 'mailable matter of the second class,' but are in fact pictures." But our fears were soon quieted by our observation that, as astrologers foretell the fortunes of people, not by their dispositions or characteristics or possessions, but by the positions of the heavenly bodies, so does the Postal Department decide upon the rights of the various publications to the second class mail privileges, not by the character of the paper, not in the least (why should they?) but by the erroneous position of the heavenly censor presiding over it!

What could be made in paper that would less resemble a book than a copy of "The Difference?"

Howe'er it be, the authorization stands revoked by the powers at Washington. Sections and subscribers will take notice!

ATTENTION, BOSTON!

The next meeting of Section Boston will be held Thursday, July 6, in place of Tuesday, July 4. The election of officers will take place at this meeting.

It is the duty of all the members to be present at this meeting and do their share to build up the movement in Massachusetts. This is your fight.

Frank J. Callan, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

H. Herman, late of 73 East Fourth street, New York City, is requested to communicate with his family at the above address. They are in straitened circumstances and require his assistance.

JERE L. SULLIVAN

WAITERS' CZAR RUNS UP AGAINST INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND GETS EXPOSED IN GOOD STYLE

San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—I would like to publish an account of the circumstances that led up to my expulsion from the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, in order to add further proof to the well known fact that pure and simpledom is rotten and corrupt. In the month of February, 1904, I offered an article for publication in "The Mixer and Server," under the heading "The Forum." In this publication every member is allowed to express his views, providing they coincide with the views of Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, the Editor of the journal, and also secretary-treasurer of the International Union. The article in question was an effort to show the advantages of Industrial Unionism and I was informed by his Royal Highness that it was unconstitutional to publish such article, but, however, he might publish the same some time in the future in modified form.

At the American Federation of Labor convention held last November in this city, I interviewed Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, who was here as a delegate to the convention, and asked him how he would vote upon the resolutions to be presented favorable to industrial organization; and he was very much offended to think that one of his humble subjects should have the audacity to ask questions of his "majesty" and practically insulted me. At the following meeting of the Waiters' Union of this city, the whole delegation was present and each of them did their little stunt and handed us a package of warmed over hot air, such as undoubtedly has been swallowed in most every other local meeting they attended. They particularly scored members who complained about the actions of the officers, etc., on the outside of the meeting hall and to use their own language, "the kickers that kick in the saloons and street corners."

After they got through, I obtained the floor, reiterated what they said about the "kickers" and told them that I would do some kicking. I referred to the article I wanted published, and the answer I got and told the secretary-treasurer that I did not want him to publish my article in modified form, for after he had modified it, would possibly not recognize it myself, but, to show the futility of restricting the opinion of the members I produced a copy of the New York People, dated September 10, 1904, containing a three column article regarding the International Union, showing the corruption that prevails in the International. I told him that it was too long to read in full but I would merely repeat the main points it contained and wanted to have it thoroughly understood that I did not intend to make any charges, but merely repeat statements published in a newspaper. I told him that the very fact that such statements were in public print without any official denial did not tend to create any confidence in our officers and I wanted them explained, denied or verified.

I asked why the general office had spent about $15.000 over and above receipts in a period of ten months, in spite of an increase of membership of over 11,0000, leaving only about $44 in the General Fund of a large International Union as this is supposed to be. I also wanted to know if it were true that the general president and several organizers while handling a strike of the colored waiters in Chicago were carousing and induling in intoxicating beverages, enjoying $50 suppers, etc., while the members out on strike were without food and shelter. I also wished to know if it was true that the secretary-treasurer was in collusian with the organizers in defrauding the International Union in various ways as outlined in the above-mentioned article.

Jere L. Sullivan, as well as the other delegates, continually interrupted me and said that I was an exponent of that notorious "anarchist and strike breaker, Daniel De Leon." T. J. Sullivan, the general president, said that I evidently was a traitor to the organization and intimated that I ought to be kicked out. Another delegate said that before any confidence is taken in what I said it should first be found out—whether there were any yellow streaks in me. It was evidently their intention to overawe the meeting, for they partially succeeded and did everything in their power to prevent me from speaking; but there was some spirit of fairness in the meeting; some of the members insisted that I be heard and afterwards Jere L. Sullivan got up and threatened me, and said he would get me; he had never seen the time that he didn't get the best of one of my kind.

At the next meeting a letter was received from Jere L. Sullivan stating that at the meeting he attended I made serious charges against him and demanded that I be forced to make those charges in writing and failing to do so he would take such steps as would prevent me or any one of my kind whose cause I espouse from taking any similar action in the future. This letter upon motion was tabled without a dissenting vote. When informed of the local's action he sent a second communication stating that he could not see any reason for such action and reiterated his demand that I be forced to file charges. This letter was filed. When again informed of the local's action he sent a third communication, similar to the second and seeing his persistency in the matter the local appointed a committee to draft a reply, owing to the fact that I was then the recording and corresponding secretary of the local and could not consistently represent the local as its secretary. The reply drafted by the committee which was unanimously endorsed by the local, I could hardly have improved upon! and upon receipt of same Jere L. Sullivan was more enraged than ever and wrote to the local that if attempted assassination of character is a mere matter of personal differences so be it, but he would take such steps as he deemed justified by the premises. About a month afterward he preferred charges against me, a copy of which you will find enclosed. The constitution of the union provides that members under general charges shall be tried by the General Executive Board, which shall be the court of final resort. Jere L. Sullivan is a member of the G. E. B. and has a voice and vote. T. J. Sullivan, the general president, is also a member of the G. E. B., and since those two gentlemen manipulate the G. E. B. they were, in regard to my case, plaintiff, judge, jury and prosecuting attorneys. I protested against the jurisdiction of the G. E. B. in trying my case, but my protest was of no avail. At the convention held in Rochester, May, 1904, the secretary-treasurer had the report of the General Executive Board compiled and printed for distribution among the delegates, but none of the members of the G. E. B. knew what their own report contained. Jere L. Sullivan transacted all the business of the G. E. B., rendered all decisions, handled all the correspondence; in other words, HE, JERE L. SULLIVAN is the G. E. B., and HE THE G. E. B., filed the charges, tried (?) and convicted me.

At the Rochester convention, Robert A. Callahan was elected general president by an overwhelming majority, but notwithstanding that fact when the Bartenders' Union of Boston of which Callahan is a member, became in arrears, the local was suspended and Jere L. Sullivan declared Callahan's job as general president with salary at $200 per month, vacant. At the convention held in Kansas City last May the convention donated Callahan $1,000, for he undoubtedly (?) needed the money and afterwards the convention levied a special per capita tax of three cents.

This International Union appeals to the working class for its support by insisting upon the buttons, house cards, etc., and I contend that every one that aids them in any way merely supports this system of graft. The time is coming when the working class will realize that the greatest obstacle to their efforts for intellectual and material advancement is THE LABOR LEADER, who is leading them astray and selling them out to their masters bodily. I do not want any LABOR LEADERS but labor representatives; and such is impossible under the present method of organization. To-day when a strike is called in a hotel or restaurant, while the union waiters are doing picket duty, union butchers, bakers, milkmen, grocery clerks, etc., are delivering meats, bread, milk, groceries, etc., respectively. We are seemingly organized to scab on each other instead of aiding each other; and this condition prevails in the labor movement under the management of our labor mis-leaders. If such conditions are conscientiously upheld by the labor leaders, they are incompetent; and if they uphold such system knowingly they are traitors to the working class; and, in either case they are unfit to retain their leadership.

The conditions are ripe for the formation of an organization that will abolish organized scabbery; an organization where every worker in any given industry shall belong to one industrial union regardless of craft distinction; and when a strike or boycott would be declared on any establishment, such strike or boycott would be complete in every detail, and when a worker in any industry transfers to another he can easily do so without going through the sham of secrecy, passwords, secret signs and, above all, additional initiation fees.

Quite a number of small unions would be merged into larger unions and quite a lot of wasted energy would be saved by operating on a larger scale. Such form of organization is of course opposed by the labor fakirs, one large organization requires one set of officers, ten small unions require ten sets of officers, hence the possibilities for graft would be diminished, there would not be jobs enough for all the fakirs and some of them would have to get their own living instead of letting the working class get it for them. The convention that has been called to meet in Chicago June 27, for the purpose of organizing industrial unions will undoubtedly be a success. Pure and simpledom is rapidly decaying and upon its ruins a better labor movement will be established, which will finally wrest the means of production and distribution from its private owners for the benefit of the toilers. Its aim is the final emancipation of the working class and the inauguration of a workers' republic.

Fraternally yours,
I. Shenkan.
(Enclosure.)

COPY OF CHARGES FILED BY JERE L. SULLIVAN AGAINST I. SHENKAN.

To the Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:—

Brothers:—In accordance with the law of the International charges are hereby preferred against Bro. I. Shenkan, member of Local No. 30, San Francisco, Cal., for conduct unbecoming a union man, to wit—

At a meeting held at No. 110 Turk street by Local No. 30, November 16, 1904, the said Bro. I. Shenkan did by intimation and actual accusation charge the undersigned with manipulation of the funds of the International Union and alleged further the expenditure of several thousands of dollars without authority or law, the said expenditures occurring during the term 1903 to 1904.

That the said Bro. I. Shenkan had boasted before the arrival of the undersigned in the city of San Francisco, that he proposed to show myself and the members of the General Board up as a lot of grafters.

That at the meeting above referred to, the said Shenkan did by intimation and accusation, charge the undersigned with appropriating the funds of the International Union, for his personal use.

That the said Shenkan is now and has been engaged in attempting to discredit the officers of the International Union for no other purpose than to create dissatisfaction and fianally secure the withdrawal of Local No. 30 from the A. F. of L., International Union, and ultimately attach the said Local No. 30 with the American Labor Union.

That the said Shenkan is a contributor to the "Voice of Labor," the official journal of the American Labor Union, while being such does not of itself constitute a charge, the fact that he is in such close touch with the American Labor Union and its officials make the allegation relative to his efforts to have Local No. 30 withdraw from the International and become a part of the American Labor Union worthy of your consideration.

That the said Shenkan wilfully and with malicious intent did read from a copy of the New York People, and from personal memorandum, matter intended to destroy confidence in the officers of the International Union, and for no other purpose than to destroy the influence of the International Union, and make easy the withdrawing of Local No. 30 from the International Union.

That the said Shenkan has been writing letters to officers and members of our locals wherein the charges that he made on the floor of the meeting of Local No. 30, November 16, 1904, are being repeated, and that his purpose in so writing is to create discontent and force our locals into taking action similar to what he is trying to bring about with Local No. 30, namely, to pull out of the International Union and affiliate with the American Labor Union.

That the said Shenkan had in his possession the alleged evidence of my wrong doing from the month of September, 1904, until the date of the meeting of Local No. 30, that he had shown the allegations to numerous members, that he knew that the proper course for a true member of the organization was to properly file charges against the undersigned, but that realizing that such action would speedily terminate in showing the allegations to be unfounded and the truth would take from him the privilege of using his power and earn the salary that he no doubt receives from the American Labor Union.

That Shenkan is the author of the matter published in the New York People there is hardly room for doubt, that he is the author of the articles that have been printed in the "Voice of Labor" his signature to same will certify, and as both are especially anxious for the downfall of the American Federation of Labor, this organization can hardly continue to give asylum to such spies and enemies of the parent body and the International.

All of the foregoing is submitted for your consideration, a copy of this document has been mailed to the said I. Shenken at his last known address, a copy forwarded to Local No. 30 for filing, and an additional copy sent Local No. 30 in compliance with the laws of the International Union.

The foregoing document has been mailed this tenth day of March to accused and Local No. 30, and in accordance with the usage followed, thirty days from date an answer to the charges is due from the said I. Shenkan of No. 30; his reply, if forwarded to this office, will be referred for your consideration.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) Jere L. Sullivan,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1905.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Daily People

GRAND PICNIC
...AND...
Summernight's Festival
ARRANGED BY
SECTION N. Y. COUNTY
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK
Myrtle Ave., Queens Co., L. I.

ON TUESDAY JULY 4TH, 1905.
Commencing at 2 P. M

Ticket, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, ... 25 cents.
Extra Lady's Ticket .... 15 cents.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTLEMEN

DIRECTIONS—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle Ave. trolley cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From New Williamsburgh Bridge, Broadway, Grand, Houston, 23d St. or 42d St. Ferries take Bushwick Ave. car and transfer at the same point for the Park.

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A NEW LEAFLET $1.25 A THOUSAND
ORDER AT ONCE. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

[illegible], 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Once we thought all human sorrows
Were predestined to endure;
That, as man has never made them,
Men were impotent to cure;
That the few were born superior,
Though the many might rebel;—
Those to sit at Nature's table,
These to pick the crumbs that fell;
Those to live upon the fatness,
These the starvelings, lank and wan.
Old opinions! Rags and tatters!
Get you gone! Get you gone!
—MACKAY.

DEBS—BERGER.

The leading portion of the defense, just made by Mr. Victor L. Berger to his conduct in the matter of the late Milwaukee election, strongly recalls, by contrast, the most remarkable passage in the speech made by Mr. Eugene V. Debs a year ago when he accepted the nomination of his party for President. Seeing that the two men are distinguished figures in their party, the two utterances should be paralleled, and carefully contemplated.

In accepting his party's nomination for President Mr. Debs said: "Hitherto we merely repeated and followed others. To-day, for the first time in the history of the American Movement, have we found an American expression for this Movement." It matters not that the platform, to which the passage refers is unworthy of the praise thus bestowed upon it, nor does it matter, in the point at issue, that the statement is in other respects inaccurate. In both respects allowance may be made for the exultation of the moment felt by a candidate upon whom a nomination has just been conferred. But while the exultation of the moment may have driven Mr. Debs into expressions that will not stand close scanning in point of fact, it did elevate him to the utterance of a noble aspiration—noble because sound. A revolutionary movement that follows and parrots is in its babyhood: it has not yet got its bearings. Even in Europe where the several nations are so closely dovetailed that most of them are at substantially the identical evolutionary stage socially and politically, each impresses the stamp of its own individuality upon its own Movement. The stamp of its own individuality must be infinitely more marked upon the Movement in America. The stamp on the Movement in Italy may differ from the stamp on the Movement in Germany by merely the difference of climatic temperament, but the stamp on the Movement in America must differ from the stamp on any and all the countries of Europe for the weighty reason that America is head and shoulders above all other nations in capitalist development—politically and socially, as well as economically. The stamp on the Movement in America must, perforce and accordingly, be, not merely superficially different, but radically so; it must present the difference between the fully developed flower and the bud yet in several stages of greenness; to follow and parrot were, on the part of America, to fall below, to be untrue to her mission, to the duty that social evolution has devolved upon her. The aspiration that found utterance, however wrongly applied it was, in Mr. Debs' words was, accordingly, admirable; it is the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party; it is a light that leads upward and forward.

Downward and backward, on the contrary, is the aspiration, if such can be called "aspiration", that found utterance in the main portion of Mr. Berger's defense. It was "other European countries, Germany, the classic land of Socialism, they all have done and still do what I did when I, a reputed headlight of Socialism, recommended a capitalist candidate in default of a Socialist for the suffrage of the Working Class"! This is a crimping of the Movement of full-blown capitalist America into the backward feudal conditions that the ruling class of Europe is keeping their country in; this is to ignore the improved, and therefore different conditions that prevail in America; this is to "follow" and "parrot"; this is to allow to go to waste the higher social evolution of America, and to set one's pace to and take his cue from a lower development; this is as if the eagle, in his flight through the air, were to take [illegible] locomotion that the lower stage of evolution binds the lizard to.

Different elements in Social Movements find their voice in certain different individuals. The element that is vocalized by Eugene V. Debs tends in one direction; the element that is vocalized by Victor L. Berger tends in the opposite. In such cases, when two such elements find themselves, or develop in one and the same party, either rupture or gangrene is inevitable.

"MALADROIT."

The well-known expression "to abuse one another like pickpockets" has its origin in the experience that, when pickpockets, being at the end of their tether, fall out, they have a peculiarly reckless collection of charges to prefer against one another. The "bouquets" with which Mr. Samuel Gompers and the Volkszeitung Corporation are belaboring each other in these days, when the, to them, ominous Industrial Union Movement is rapidly looming up, confirms the experience.

Here is the Volkszeitung Corporation, a body, that, when five years ago the cigarmakers were thrown on strike in this city, kept on strike fully seven months after the strike was hopelessly lost, and the rank and file of Labor was being drained and assessed to "support the strike", all for the sake of helping a raft of labor fakirs to keep their jobs as "strike committeemen", played shuttle-cock and battledoor with Gompers, echoed the lying declarations of the "strike committee" and picket men, all of whom were thus being supported in idleness with the money wheedled and extorted out of the workingman; a body, that, when three years ago, John Mitchell ordered the bituminous coal miners to scab it upon their anthracite fellows by remaining at work, allowing the former to have the Hanna bituminous coal beneficiaries of the strike check-off from their wages the strike assessment for the anthracite strikers and thus to keep up the strike long enough to enable the said Hanna bituminous combine to make millions out of a strike that almost quadrupled the formerly low price of bituminous coal, sang the praises of Mitchell as a "champion of labor"; a body that suppressed the iniquities of Tobin and his associates "Genosse" Carey and Frank Sieverman when they introduced convicts and other "Farley pets" into Lynn, the same as recently shown they did into Montreal, in order to break the shoemakers' strike; a body that, when the Socialist Labor Party man Corregan exposed the misdeeds of Gompersism and was therefor promptly expelled by the Cragg-Joergsen labor-lieutenants of Capitalism in the Typographical Union without notification or trial, joined the Gompersistic hurrah of "Another De Leonite kicked out, good!", and that, when Corregan went to court in the matter and was monkeyed out of his rights by a judge in the lower court, joined the capitalist papers' shout of joy, and that, finally, when Corregan appealed and mopped the earth with the Gompers satellites, again joined the chorus of capitalist papers, but then in the silence with which they sought to hush up the discomfiture of Gompersism; a body that, only the other day, did its share to betray the Interborough strikers, and whose personal representative in the Central Federated Union and pet-perpetual candidate on its so-called Social Democratic ticket, Morris Brown, joined Belmont in calumniating the strikers by echoing the Gompers-Belmont charge that they had "broken their contract"; a body, to make short a very long and gruesome story of continuous chicanery, a body that, a couple of years ago, sold out the brewery workingmen in this city for a round sum of advertisements, and that by that act, more than by any other one act, helped to break the patient camel's back and to goad into existence the present Industrial Movement, which sets Gompersism shivering in its stolen boots;—that body, that Volkszeitung Corporation, now retorts through its English poodle "The New Yorker Worker" to Gompers's abuse of it by laying the Industrial Movement to the door of Gompers's "maladroit" conduct.

"Maladroit"? Why, of course! So is Capitalism, so is every set of felons. But for their "maladroitness", but for the law of their existence that drives them on and compels them to keep up the agony, Wrong would be made bearable, and Revolution never would be.

Aye, "maladroit"! Devoutly thankful is humanity therefor.

Says "Bradstreet's" of June 17:

"A total of 205,000 tons of steel was produced at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company in May, which surpasses all records of any steel plant in the world, and leads the record made at Homestead a few month ago by 5000 tons."

It would be interesting to know if this production required more or fewer men than did the others, and how many men were killed and injured during it. The tendency in steel manufacture is toward the introduction of automatic machinery and an increasing death rate!

"ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS".

It is one of the contradictions of the capitalist system that as its need for new markets and new fields of investments compels it to become more international, it also becomes more intensely national. The needs of the United States drive it ever further afield, into Europe, Cuba, Mexico, South America, the Philippines and Asia, making it a great commercial power; yet they also compel it to hedge itself in with tariff walls, big armies and navies, and such restrictive devices as "national supremacy" and "America for the Americans". In contradistinction to international tendencies, an aggressive, warlike national attitude is assumed, with a startling and disturbing emphasis.

At present, this contradiction may be conspicuously seen in the Far East. Japan, victorious on the international battlefield into which her economic development and the necessity for self-preservation has forced her, is raising her tariff to a degree that excludes Western importation; and is actively building up her navy and inducing her neighbors in Corea, China and India to practice restriction to the tune of "Asia for the Asiatics". In other words, this little giant, who was forced to overcome restriction in order to live, is now urging it for the self-same reason! The result is that such an astute capitalist filibuster as the American engineer, John Jay Hammond, feels impelled to sound a note of warning to Western capitalism, especially American capitalism; and the atmosphere seems surcharged with the elements necessary for an international explosion of terrific magnitude! All for the sake of the "national supremacy", for which Oriental as well as Occidental capitalism stands, despite the capitalist tendencies toward internationalism!

Apparently, this contradiction is bewildering, inexplicable and insoluble. It is neither one nor any of these. Capitalism must first be national. It is on the national field that it robs labor of the surplus value that creates the necessity for new markets and fields of investment. From the viewpoint of capitalist interest, to permit the national field to be over swamped with imports or the lack of exports, is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Hence the contradiction that, as capitalism grows more international it grows more intensely national. Fortunately for the race, however, the working class of all nations, is learning the cause of this contradiction. The working class of all nations, accordingly, refuse longer to support the system which robs Labor and makes new markets and new fields of investments, together with national hatreds and wars, necessary. In Russia and in Sweden recently its members proclaimed themselves on the side of peace, in accordance with the principles of International Socialism, which, thanks to International Capitalism, is rapidly developing. It is this rising young giant of International Socialism that will make Capital social, thereby abolishing surplus value and permitting the nations of the world to live in unity and accord.

A COUPLE OF POST'S "POINTS" PUNCTURED.

It is difficult to criticize a man who advertizes his convictions in order to boom his wares and put profits into his pockets. It is instinctively felt that such convictions are ignoble and unworthy of notice, and that any criticism that may be made of them will only add to the wealth of the man entertaining them: one naturally objects to being the ladder upon which moral monstrosities and mountebanks climb to fortune. But it would be difficult to touch upon any of the affairs of capitalist society, were this view to prevail. So closely are profit and conviction cause and effect in all the affairs that concern "our" capitalists, that one cannot criticize the convictions of the latter without advertising the capitalists in a manner favorable to their interests. That the criticism may be of a condemnatory character is seldom an objection to the capitalists. So much is their prestige and success bound up in their notoriety (misnamed "renown", "distinction", etc., etc.), that they are not troubled with such fine scruples, provided the desired pecuniary results are attained. With these apologetic and introductory observations, we will now proceed to dissect a couple of "points" made against Socialism by that eminent advertiser of cereal convictions and foods, C. W. Post, in an address recently delivered before the National Manufacturers' Association.

"Point" one consists in asserting "the Socialist myth that 'physical labor created wealth' is exploded."

Of course, Mr. Post does not back up his alleged quotation by giving the name of the Socialist work from which it is purported to be taken. Mr. Post may deceive himself in palming off the creations of his imagination for quoted fact, but no intelligent person will be so taken in.

Socialism says that Labor, applied to land, produces all wealth. And when it says Labor, it means modern co-operative and social labor. This comprises all degrees of MENTAL and MANUAL labor. Socialism realizes that to-day the production of wealth is performed by mammoth corporations and trusts, that are impossible of direction and operation by one man, or set of men, but depend for their success upon millions of hired executive, technical, clerical and mechanical workers of various degrees of skill and ability. So realizing, Socialism contends that the wealth so produced belongs to the millions engaged in producing it, and not to the few capitalists who have acquired control of the agencies of wealth production by the robbery of these millions of workers through the profit and wages system of Capitalism. Is there anything mythical about that? If there is, then truth is mythical, and so are morality and justice!

"Point" two is that "physical labor does not create; it can only execute. Mind is the only creator and it uses physical or material tools to carry out and express in material its creations."

This is amusing. It recalls those metaphysicians who contend that the mind is independent of the body; whereas both are interdependent. Is there such a thing as physical labor without mind in the physical laborer's body? Can a man drive a pick into the ground without the directing force of his mind, with its storehouses of experience and "knack"? Can physical labor "execute" a house, while it leaves its brains at home and depends solely on the creative mind external to it? Have not some of the greatest constructive and inventive geniuses sprung from the lowest ranks of physical labor? There can be no labor without the co-ordination of brawn and brain in the same body, and in the division of labor. They must be co-operative. Why should not then the results of their labor and the ownership of the means of labor produced by them, be likewise?

This derision of physical labor, one of the most essential factors in civilization, to the glorification of the great mental labor of the capitalist (who hires all of it he needs, according to the laws of supply and demand), is a vain attempt to divide labor and thereby maintain the capitalist ownership of the wealth stolen from Labor. But it won't help the capitalists. The workers are beginning to see the fallacy of such metaphysics. Post's use of his convictions as advertising matter will be found more profitable in the long run.

"The New York Commercial" of June 19, in an article on The Chicago Great Western Railway calls it "the only important system in the country controlled abroad." In thus characterizing the Great Western, the "Commercial" is directing attention to a feature of present day society that is common, namely, absentee ownership of capital. The Irish may denounce absentee landlordism; they may characterize as unjust a system of land tenure that permits men living at a distance to own land and appropriate the produce and improvements of the actual tillers of the soil; but such landlordism cannot hold a candle to absentee Capitalism. Every corporation is composed of stockholders, the great majority of whom do not know the color of the bricks of the factory from which they draw their dividends. They only know that the shares representing their ownership in the factory are a good investment; and, pocketing the dividends that they call for, they go off to Europe or elsewhere to enjoy themselves, leaving the workers in the factory to operate it in a manner most conducive to their (the shareholders') interests.

The "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung", the German organ of the Socialist Labor Party, in its issue of June 24 announces that, owing to an unprecedented demand for the issue containing the second Trautmann expose of the corruption rampant in the affairs of the Brewery Workers' Union National Executive Committee, the said article will be reprinted in its edition of July 15.

So large was the demand for the edition containing the Trautmann letter that, although a larger number of papers had been printed in anticipation of extra orders, many such orders could not be filled.

Orders for the July 15 edition will be promptly filled, provided they are received not later than Monday, July 10.

Address: Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Chinese are showing their great adaptability. They are converting the American cry of "no taxation without representation" into the more modern slogan of "no importation without immigration." It looks as if the last slogan will prove as effective as did the first one.

The Pope's encyclical permitting Catholics in Italy to vote in order to defeat Socialism, will be offset some day by an encyclical prohibiting Catholics in this country FROM voting for the same reason.

ORIENT AND OCCIDENT.

The victories of Japan are manifesting themselves in many beneficial ways. The blows dealt by Oyama and Togo, have not only endangered the continuance of Russian autocracy, but they have also encouraged Oriental criticism of Occidental life. Freed from the stigma of inferiority by the great military and naval achievements of Japan, the Orient is now analyzing and condemning Western mentality and morality, with the confidence and courage, the attention and respect, that arise from a consciousness of superiority. Some of this criticism is directed against the United States. The Orient finds us superficial and decadent, caring more for the material pleasures and gains of life than for its profounder mysteries and its intrinsic virtues and ideals. It points to our lack of home life, our masculinized femininity, our neurotic yellow journals, our insanity and crime, and our great mental and moral degeneracy, when considered in connection with our extreme national youth—all the result of our hankering after material pleasures and the disregard of the higher problems and ideals of life.

Of the correctness of this criticism, there can be little doubt. Such scandals as the Equitable Life and the Bowen and Morton affairs demonstrate that American ideals are low—decidedly low. The slaughter of Labor shows that life and its inherent problems are treated with slight consideration in the chase for the Almighty Dollar. The current disclosures and discussions regarding divorce, "race suicide", suicide, immorality, and insanity, substantiate all the other points not included in the foregoing. But after all this has been said, there is still more to be said, something that the Orient has failed to say. American life, in fact, all Western life, is based on a colossal lie. It proclaims the right of ownership by him who produces. Yet its millions of producers own nothing. Though their toil has made the land tillable and has produced all machinery, they own neither land nor machinery. These are the property of a few capitalists, and used by them in the exploitation of the millions of producers—the Working Class. This condition creates a conflict of interests—a struggle for life between the capitalist and the working classes, and the individuals composing them—a struggle that renders life an uncertainty, destroying thereby the poise necessary to its spiritual contemplation and exaltation; a struggle in which all others are sacrificed to self and class, and men, women and children are engaged, and everything is fair and permissible, except honorable defeat. Who wonders then that, based on such a lie, American life is superficial and overlooks the interests of the race? Who wonders then that based on such a lie, American ideals are low and material? Can a lie be profound or spiritual?

And it is toward this lie that the Orient is drifting. The Orient may smile in commiseration upon the Occident from its high mental and moral pedestal; but wait until the germ of Capitalism now implanted in it has fully developed—the East will then no longer sit in solemn contemplation of its navel in the attempt to evolve out of its inner consciousness a solution of the mysteries of life and its duties. Nay; it will then be stirred, as it is now being stirred in Japan, into an abandonment of its old attitude toward life, and the adoption of one more in accord with that of the Western world, with all of its decadent features and results. In the meanwhile, the Western world will overthrow its lie, by really giving to the producer his product, through the inauguration of Socialism, which the evolution of the lie is making inevitable. Then will the Occident rise superior to the Orient, and lead the way for it once more!

A Michigan correspondent sends us a clipping from the "Saginaw Evening News" of June 20, containing an account of the convention of the Modern Woodmen of America, held in Milwaukee, on the same date. According to the report of the Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, therein given, out of 700,000 members, during 1903 and 1904, "appeals on behalf of 210 distressed members were received and the contributions were $21,949", or a contribution of 32 cents per capita. According to the head clerk, C. W. Hawes, they paid 7051 death claims during 1903 and 1904. "There were 2991 deaths from accident and 804 deaths from suicide. Of the latter 248 were farmers, 30.85 per cent of the total number. The farmers also lead in accidental deaths—885." More than one-third of the deaths are thus shown to be due to accidents, and one-eighth to suicide. This is an appalling death rate. Taken together with the figures on distressed members and the amount of the contributions to their relief, it shows that the struggle for existence among the Modern Woodmen is a poverty-stricken, strenuous and desperate one. And the Modern Woodmen only typify American life in general

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan!

BROTHER JONATHAN—Shameful! Rascally! Un-American! Mr. ——

UNCLE SAM—You are excited. Take your breath. What's up?

B. J. (holding and pounding a copy of the "New York Times")—I say this paper is right! These workingmen are on the verge of treason! They are trampling on the Constitution of the Nation! They are—they are—(he chokes, and can't speak further.)

U. S.—Keep cool! What's it all about?

B. J.—The militia! It is about these workingmen expelling members of their organization for joining the militia. That's treason. It's against the Constitution! Read it; here it is. The "Times" quotes the Constitution. Here it is (reading): "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State,"—don't you see? The Constitution provides for a Militia, and here comes these treasonable workingmen and fly into the face of the Constitution—

U. S.—Do they?

B. J.—Don't they?

U. S.—Let's see. In the first place, the clause of the Constitution on the Militia don't end where you stopped, and the "Times" stopped—

B. J.—What more does it say?

U. S.—We shall take that up later. For the present, let's take up the portion that you quoted.

B. J.—Good.

U. S.—What is a "free State"?

B. J.—Why, a "free State"—is—Why don't you know what a "free State" is?

U. S.—I do. Do you?

B. J.—Why, a "free State" is—hem!

U. S.—Is it a collection of bricks, and mortar, and iron and glass, and clods of earth, and rocks?

B. J.—Why, no!

U. S.—It is a collection of human beings, eh?

B. J. (obviously relieved)—Yes, that's it?

U. S.—And of human beings who live in the country, or of human beings who don't?

B. J.—Well—

U. S.—Are the Duchesses of Marlborough, the Duchesses of Manchester, the Princesses of Campo Felice, the Countesses Pourtalis, the Countesses of Castellane, and the scores upon scores of other American heiresses and American capitalists who idle their time away in Europe, at the expense of the toilers in America are they part of our "free State"?

B. J. (scratches his head)—Hardly!

U. S.—A "free State," accordingly consists of beings, who, in the first place, inhabit it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—But is it enough that a living being "inhabit" a country to render him a member of a "free State"?

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—Let me help you. Rats and mice, and roosters and dogs are living beings?

B. J.—Guess so?

U. S.—Would they constitute or be a component part of, a "free State"?

B. J.—'Course not!

U. S.—Why?

B. J. (smiles)—Because—they are—

U. S.—Non-producers?

B. J.—Yes; that's it.

U. S.—They only consume, and live on others. Hence are no part of a "free State," eh?

B. J.—Correct.

U. S.—Could, then, the rat-pit, cock-pit, dog-pit Wall street clientele of the "New York Times" be justly considered as a component part of a "free State"?

B. J. (after much scratching of his head)—Why, no! Those fellows only tear one another's throats, and consume the people's substance.

U. S.—The WORKINGMAN'S substance.

B. J.—Yes, OUR substance.

U. S.—We now have enough light to sum up. A "free State" is an organized collection of people independent of other nations, who inhabit a country and produce the wealth needed for its support.

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—That being so, what is a "well regulated militia"?

B. J.—Oh, that's clear now. It is a militia made up—

U. S.—Officers as well as rank and file?

B. J.—Yes; made up—officers as well as rank and file—of people who produce the wealth needed for the support of the free State.

U. S.—Is that the kind of a militia we have now and that the "Times" and its clientele insist we shall uphold?

B. J. cogitates.

U. S.—Think it out!

B. J.—"Officers" and "rank and file" must come from the Working Class—

U. S.—Correct; go on.

B. J.—The kind of a militia the "Times" is upholding is, of course, mainly recruited from the Working Class—

U. S.—But its officers?

B. J.—True; its officers are not.

U. S.—The officers are recruited from the rat-pit, labor-consuming class, eh?

B. J.—Yes; that's so. But tell me. Is it not better for us to have friends than enemies in the rank and file of the militia when it is called out against us on strikes?

U. S.—You are wandering from the question. But I shall follow you in your wandering, all the readier because your wandering brings us right up to the very gist of the question.

In the first place, your question proceeds from a false assumption. The false assumption is that, if the workingmen refused to join the militia, its ranks would be filled by enemies, that is to say, by the rat-pit and cock-pit "Times" clientele of Labor-skinners. That's an error—

B. J.—It is?

U. S.—Yes. If we refused to fill the ranks of the militia, its ranks would be EMPTY. The "Times" rat-pit clientele don't join, as a rule, the ranks. Few regiments are made up of that class. That gentry don't like the bother and danger of rank and file duties. They prefer the showy and easy part of commanding.

B. J. puckers up his brow, and his eyes begin to bulge.

U. S.—So you see, that if we abstained from joining, there would be hardly any enemies against us; at least not at the start. That much for the first error: your theory that we should join the militia so as not to have it filled with enemies.

B. J.—That WAS an error, sure enough! Which was the second error? If we don't join, I can see how the militia would at least at first, be crippled with empty ranks. But for that very reason, if we joined, then the ranks woud be full with our friends.

U. S.—That's the second error.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—A FRIEND commanded by an ENEMY makes TWO ENEMIES.

B. J. staggers back.

U. S.—Was the light too sudden for you? A soldier, a rank and file man, has to obey orders. If ordered to march against a position and shoot, and he disobeys, he may be shot down on the spot in the back. The commanding officer and his immediate subalterns are THE THING. If they are enemies, our friends under them are but so many guns in our enemies' hands to shoot us down with. Whole armies of soldiers have in history risen against their officers. These are exceptional instances. The rule is that the power of the commander is multiplied by the number of the soldiers under him. By going into the militia our friends the workingmen merely multiply the power of the enemies of the working class.

B. J.—That lying "New York Times"!

U. S.—It lied even worse. It lied, not only in implying a false meaning to the passage from the Constitution that it quoted, it lied also in suppressing the rest of the clause.

B. J.—It did?

U. S.—The full clause is:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED."

So you see that the constituti [illegible] clause,

In the first place, cannot (as [illegible] "Times" falsely would have it) [illegible] by a "free State" people who only [illegible] off the sweat of the brow of the w[illegible]ing class; nor can it mean by "[illegible] regulated militia" a body held [illegible] the command of these barnacles;

In the second place, when fully quo[illegible] the clause does not place "the necessi[illegible] of a well regulated militia to the s[illegible]

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

SWEDISH FRIENDS CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At the last meeting of the Forenade Venner (United Friends) the members saw my name as one of the Socialist Labor Party's candidates on the Kings County ticket, held a private meeting and called me in and presented me with $6 to help defray the expense of the campaign. I was taken by surprise, and at a loss to know what to say or do. To refuse to accept would be to offend them; so I decided to accept and turn it over to the Socialist Labor Party Campaign fund. I explained that we, as candidates, had no more expenses than if we were not nominated; but as the members had collections for that purpose, and as the party pays all expenses, I hold that the donation properly belongs to the Socialist Labor Party campaign fund; and to it the donation accordingly goes.

owing. With all this, I repeat, the time is fast approaching.

Right here let me tell you, (but don't you tell it to anybody else), time is not far distant when the workers, the landless and often the homeless, will see the need of a true labor party, as every day more and more workers are laid off, because of many and various reasons, mostly by machinery displacing labor. Every thing that the machine creates goes to the Capitalist Class who do not work, and we the workers who have made everything, even the machinery that cuts us out of work, have nothing. If the time should come when machinery will do all the work (comparatively speaking), then where are we, the proletarians, to go, the landless, the homeless, the penniless and the workless, because of the machinery? Mind you, that that time is fast approaching. With all the concentration in wealth, land, factories and transportation that will cast many more of us out of work than at present; with all the misrepresentation of the Capitalist Class to foreign workers that induces a flood of immigration that, under proper social conditions, would not exist; and, if by some cause of nature's elements, immigration would take place, they would be welcomed by us and it would be a blessing, where now they add gall to the bitter cup already overflowing.

When the capitalists have no further use for us, they will say: "Get off our land", and as the laws now are, we have to move on, but where to go is the question? The next land belongs to some other capitalist, and again we are told to "move on now, you can't stay here." But where shall we go to? To the sea? That might be free for us, but we cannot live in water, we were born on land and land we must have to live on.

It behooves us then to help the Socialist Labor Party movement with all our might, to contribute our money, time and whatever talent there might be in us: it belongs to the cause. First, educate yourself, then you cannot help but convey the glad tidings to others, and agitate with an eye to organizing while we may, and to vote ourselves into the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic, where some shall not dwell in luxuries upon the labor of others.

It is for the above reasons and principles that I accepted the donation for the party, and will dispose of $2 to Kings County Campaign Fund; $2 to New York State Executive and $2 to help pay the delegates' expenses to the Chicago Industrial Convention.

With thanks to the Forenade Venner.

John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 23.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I met a friend of mine last week. We talked of Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party. He convinced me that the latter was the only workingman's party in existence. He told me of the Daily and the Weekly People, and said that the Daily People was the only paper that a workingman should read. I finally thought so myself; so I enclose forty cents in stamps, for which send the Daily People for a month on trial, beginning June 18. If I find it all that my friend claims it to be I will become a regulat subscriber.

Yours truly, J. J.

East St. Louis, Ill., June 16.

PROGRESS IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—As a few of the open air meetings in Chicago have been advertised in The People, it might be of interest to the readers of the Party press to know the results of same. Never in the history of the Socialist Labor Party in Chicago has a larger quantity of literature been disposed of. Our meetings in the Swedish colony have been very successful. On one Sunday sixty-three pamphlets in Swedish and English were disposed of and nine subs for the Party press were secured. On Sunday evenings we meet at Maxwell and Halsted streets. At one meeting thirty-one pamphlets in Jewish and six in English were sold and several subs for "Der Arbeiter" as well as the Weekly People were secured. At a meeting held by Comrade Barndt at Madison and Aberdeen streets, fifty-seven pamphlets were sold and three subs for the Weekly People were secured.

Time does not permit me to write a report of all the successful meetings held in Chicago. The new comrades who have taken the stump for the emancipation of our class, give promise of becoming good speakers. The uproar in Labor conditions has been made good use of by the comrades. The difference between Craft Unionism and Industrial Unionism has been explained; and, as the labor fakirs are fighting amongst themselves and are telling before the grand jury how they have been paid by the Capitalist Class to order and declare off strikes, they have assisted us wonderfully in getting the rank and file of the pure and simple unions to study Socialism.

The bogus Socialist party is also engaged in a hard fight within its own ranks and now seems to be divided into two factions known as the "Municipal Garbage Can" faction and the "Impossibilist" faction. The end seems near, as a party divided against itself cannot long remain standing. Tommy Rot Morgan and others of his kind will have to look for a new graft in the near future, as he failed to deliver the goods at the last election. The Republican party is feeling very sore at the bogus Socialists who had promised to get sufficient vote from the Democrats to defeat Judge Dunne and elect the Republican candidate, but failed to deliver the goods.

H. A. Neilson.

Chicago, Ill., June 19.

A SHORT HISTORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Can you give a short history of the Kang movement to start that imaginary paper the "Daily Call", in this week's letter box.

Is that actor in the Circus, "Hand" by name, identical with "Joe" Hand, a patriotic Irishman, bookbinder by trade and occasional subscription getter (no matter how he gets them) for the Weekly People?

J. Ray.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.

[The "Daily Call" was launched in this city about three years ago. It has been floating in the dim and vague atmosphere ever since, through the medium of a so-called "Daily Call" conference. Its main promoters are the "Socialists", alias Social Democrats, and the members of Big Six, both of whom see in it graft and jobs, the first as the God-ordained editors, suppressed by the "tyrannical" and "intolerant" Socialist Labor Party, the second as mere compositors, etc. The "Daily Call" is intended as an offset to the pernicious influence of the DAILY PEOPLE upon the Working Class and the Social Democrats' Civic Federationized Unionism and their spineless anti-fusion-pro-Berger-anti-Berger-pro-fusion capitalist polites. It will be a long time in becoming a reality, as the Volkszeitung element wishes the field to itself. It took the Socialist Labor Party eleven months to set up the DAILY PEOPLE, after cutting away from that element. The "Daily Call" will be as far away from realization three years from now as it is to-day.

No; the Hand referred to in the "Circus" is Henry Hand, delegate of the Carriage Workers' Union. "Joe" Hand is of a different caliber.—Editor The People.]

KANSAS CITY ASTIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Section Kansas City began open air meetings on Sunday afternoon, May 28. With our folding soap box and literature we went to the market square. The Salvation Army had collected a good crowd and we had but a few minutes to wait when the Army retired. Not waiting for ceremonies, Comrade Howard set up the stand and went after them hammer and tongs. The crowd remained and increased in size and gave careful attention to the speaker. Numerous questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of all, a "pure and simpler" being put to flight followed by jeers from the crowd.

Following Thursday night we had a good meeting at Eleventh and Grand. Sunday the 4th several of the comrades were absent and sick and we did no speaking but distributed leaflets and talked to individuals. Thursday night following, Comrade Chalmers opened at Eleventh and Grand, his first effort, with a few appropriate remarks and repeated the platform. He was followed by Comrade Howard in a half-hour talk and another half-hour in answering questions. Good interest was manifested. Sunday the 11th at Market square Comrade Mollineux opened the meeting as chairman and was followed by Comrade Chalmers in a short but well-timed talk. Comrade Howard then gave an interesting lecture on the development of the tool and machine and answered numerous questions. The crowd was well pleased, one man declaring it was the best speech he ever heard. Thursday night last at Eleventh and Grand Comrade Chalmers spoke for about an hour, and while the crowd was not large good attention was given. We expect to keep up this program until the winter storms drive us in.

O. K.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18

PLEASED AT ACTION OF S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I noticed in last evening's daily that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has held its convention and is going to send delegates to the Chicago Convention. I was more than glad, as I will be sure now that, if it is in our power, the new movement will not be an abortion. However, there are other forces than ours to attend that convention and some of them are quite highly impregnated with freakishness. I suppose you have noticed the resolutions adopted by the Western Federation of Miners in regard to the Union label: that alone shows they are a long way from being clear. However, I am in hopes that, through our efforts, the movement coming into being will be cleared up. I am in hopes this will be one more blow for the workers' liberty.

We held a good street meeting here this evening. Had a large attendance, and sold fourteen pamphlets. We held the fort for about one hour and a half, and had the pleasure of showing some bourgeois in the crowd how modern industry has made of them merely parasites.

Wm. Bonstein.

Tacoma, Wash., June 13.

A PIOUS PROTEST

The following letter was received by the New York State Correspondence Bureau:

[Copy.]

Auburn, N. Y., June 17, 1905.

dear Sir: i want you to no that i aint no igorent anarchist. it is to bad that so many poor pepul are enveous of the rich man that gives us work so we can by close and food to etc. god wont hold you pepul gultnes if you do so many wiked things. the churches are emty on Sunday and lots of pepul are agitatin bad doctrins and unles you lurn better wisdum you will make a revolcsion that will be bad for the land of the free. serve god and you will no more and the bible will help you to an understanden of goodness and wisdum. i will prey for you bad pepul.

Your sinsere frend,

(signed) Wallace Beatty.

To this letter the New York Correspondence Bureau sent the following reply:

Dear Sir: I have your favor of June 17, and in reply beg to say that we feel thankful that you have set us right that you "aint no igorent anarchist", and can readily see by your letter that you are an intelligent, thoughtful person, to whom it is worth while to write and with whom an exchange of ideas would be mutually advantageous; in fact, we think so much of your timely warning and your goodness of soul in praying for us, that we're going to publish your letter in full in our Daily and Weekly People, a copy of which we send you, so that a sinful world may heed it ere 'tis too late. You will appreciate our desire to give this matter the fullest publicity, and assure you that anything we can do to place your ideas before the many wicked people we know will be gladly done. You probably have more ideas on this subject: if so, send them on, and we shall not lack in our efforts to give them circulation.

Again thanking you for your intelligent and pious interest in our welfare, and hoping that your prayers will not remain unanswered, we beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

ANOTHER SOLEMN PROTEST.

New York, June 21, 1905.

Edyter Dailey Peeple:

Dear Sor:—Seen that ye hav inthersepted an circilated a lether, wroten be Wallace Beatty av Auburn, pruteshtin agin yere wicked teachein an oferin sum sound advise agin the same, I beg lave to rite me owne apiinnon an vuse about yere anpathriatic an revilushin breedin docthrins, an ax ye av ye plase, to intherject id in yere papur, so's that the fulish peeple ye hav led asthray may red id an be gided back an the safe rode afore id is too late to save there sinfull sowls.

If, in this speshil lether which I hav takin so mutch panes an toime to rite, i go deepir in the mather thin Misther Batty, id is bekase i hav shtudded the queskin closer, an besides i hav more toime perhaps, as i am idle for the lasht three wekes wid a famely to support. Bud im not kickin an that acount, or findin faute wid me boss who is a gud man an attinds is church reglur, for if he cud kepe ez wurkin—i mane others as well as mesel that he laid off the same noight—he wud be only too willin to kepe ez goin, so he tould ez.

An ye wud brake the laws av god an man be takin away from this gud man, this riligis church mimber, i say be takin away is facthury an all ids mashinery an turn em over to peeple ye call soshilists is sumthin i cant undhershtand, at all at all. Bud ye mushent be permittid to brake the laws in sich a wicked mannir, an if ye shud iver thry to do id, ye havint the lashte iday what a lot av throuble yede be afther makin, an besides, if ye tuk this mans facthury ye dont noe nothin about runnin id anyway. Bud say if ye did tuk id, what wud we poor divils do thin? We're dipindin now for a livin an that facthury whin toimes is bisy, an im shure ye havnt no more ability to foind reddy markids for the guds thin me boss has.

An sor, i want ye to undhershtand that im no ignorant anachirsht no more nor misther Batty, an i go to the same church as me boss an serve god the propir way. I gives what spare muney i can to me church, bud av coorse i cant give as much as me boss for me childher is ofen hungry, an lasht sunday whin the sum totil av the colleckshuns was announshed be the priesht, im glad to say that the name of me boss was amung the laders wid fifty dollirs.

I wished sor that ye was there to heare the splindid sermun, id wud shurely cure ye av the false an wicked idays wid which yere imprignatid, yis i think thats the word our houly priesht used in spakin av ye.

O ye wicked sinfull peeple, as our blessid priesht sez ye want to desthroy our gloris civilisashun wid ids instititushons an all those blessins which our houly church has helped to bring about. These are the queskins which our houly priesht sez ye cant diny.

Yours thruly Jerry O'toole.

IN THEORY, REVOLUTIONISTS; IN PRACTICE, REFORMERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed postal order for $2.50, of which I wish $1.50 to be applied to the fund for the stenographic report of the Chicago convention, and the remaining dollar is to go for the renewal of my subscription to the Daily People, which expired on the seventh of this month.

I think the stenographic report proposition is a good one; and it should receive financial support from the comrades. It will be a big boost for our paper and help it keep up its present reputation of being the only and best up-to-date labor paper in the United States.

The reform Socialists have Mr. Mallory, editor of the "Arizona Socialist," and a couple of his side partners here just at present. I enclose one of their dodgers.

Just after Bohn was here they imported Maclain, alias "Higgins the tramp," whose record was exposed by the Los Angeles press committee.

If these people were as revolutionary in the drafting of their platforms as they are in their talk from the soap box they would be all right. But they don't practice what they preach; they talk revolution and practice reform.

Yours for the Socialist Republic,

Frank Lightfoot.

Bisbee, Arizona, June 12.

THE CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed $1.00 for stenographic report; such a report will be a shining light to the labor movement of America; as, no doubt, the most progressive and advanced ideas, as well as the most retrogressive and backward notions, will be expressed with such a picture for the wage workers to examine, it will awaken them to a clear understanding of their true class position.

Yours for the social revolution,

John C. Butterworth.

Paterson, N. J., June 20.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed P. O. order for $2.00, donated to the Chicago Stenographic Fund. We appreciate Comrade C. A. Luedecke's valuable suggestion to give us, through the Daily and Weekly People, a stenographic report of the proceedings of the industrial convention to be held at Chicago, June 27.

We, of Section Red Lake County, S. L. P., State of Minnesota, believe the time is ripe for industrial union advancement; but it must be along Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance lines and principles; no fake unionism will go with us.

Henry Kaufer.

Red Lake Falls, Minn., June 19.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a check for $4.65 to be used for defraying expense of making a full report of the proceedings of the industrial union convention. That report should be the finest thing that ever happened, for with a full report of all the speeches and proceedings, we can sit down calmly and pick out the useful ideas and plans proposed and we can also pick out the phrase making fakirs so that in the future we may avoid them. Hoping the convention will result in something worth while, I remain,

G. Slater.

Chicago, Ill., June 15.

We, the undersigned, believing that a full stenographic report of the proceedings of the industrial union convention is of paramount importance and of interest to all class conscious Socialists, agree to pay the amounts set opposite our name to help pay the cost of same:

G. Slater, $1.00; S. C. Yeomans, $1.00; C. C. Sanu, twenty-five cents; Thomas McEachern, twenty-five cents; Geo. A. Monagon, twenty-five cents; A. Anderson, fifteen cents; M. Marcus, ten cents; J. A. McEachern, twenty-five cents; F. Bohlman, fifteen cents; J. O. Wiltz, twenty-five cents; E. Mulloy, $1.00.

"DETROIT, THE BEAUTIFUL."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The second open air meeting, held last Saturday the 17th instant, was as successful as the first one, as far as the size of the audience is concerned, but more than a success as far as the financial part is concerned. Not only was the crowd attentive, but also enthusiastic; so much so, that the speaker touched their pockets by touching their hearts. One sturdy fellow stepped up to the platform and, with the hand of on honest full-blooded proletarian, gave the speaker a hearty shake and twenty-five cents to boot. "Here, pard," he said, almost with veneration, "have a drink on me." A few more voluntary donations were also received (no "tainted money", either), while each of the donors were presented with some of our literature. I mention this fact only to show what the the little straws indicate.

There is plenty of good raw material here. Detroit is as good a field as you want to find. Wages are at low tide, which accounts for the rapid increase of new factories here; while it forces the rent and the necessaries of life way up. The Morgan & Wright Rubber Tire Company, whose factory is in Chicago, is moving its plant over here. Of course, the Business Men's Association and the real estate holders are booming it up for all it is worth and the poor dupes are attracted by "Detroit, the Beautiful" like the moths by the flame.

A number of Weekly People were sold and distributed and over a dozen pamphlets were also sold.

Next meeting next Saturday, 8 p. m., at the same place, corner of Gratiot avenue and Mullett street. Comrades, be on Deck!

B. L.

Detroit, Mich, June 20.

MUST HAVE THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Kindly send me the Daily People for three months (enclosed find $1).

I have read the Weekly People for the last five months and have been greatly benefited by its scientific teaching of sound economics; but I like to have all the news and especially the report from the Industrial Union Convention in Chicago.

W. B.

Sycamore, Ill., June 19.

IS THIS UNIONISM?

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Western Federation of Miners struck in Colorado. They were deported by union men. Union engineers ran the locomotives. Union telegraphers sent the train orders. Union trackmen repaired the tracks with union made tools. Is this unionism?

The subway and "L" employes went out on strike. Union men hauled Farley's strike breakers. Union men fed them. Union "labor leaders" belonging to Belmont's Civic Federation, namely, Gompers, Mitchell, Stone, Hannahan and Mahon, denounced the strikers and took away their charter. Is this unionism?

Non-union stenographers are employed in the Denver American Federation of Labor office of Vice President Max Morris, according to the March "Federationist." Is this unionism?

The Chicago union teamsters go out on strike. Again union men haul nonunionists to take the strikers' places. Again do union engineers, burning union mined coal, shoveled into the union made furnace by a union fireman, help the employers break the strike. Is this unionism

S. Bassett,

Machinists' Local 416.

El Paso, Tex., June 16.

NO OTHER ENGLISH PAPER WILL DARE UNDERTAKE IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I see by the Weekly People that the Daily People has undertaken to publish the stenographic report of the Chicago Convention. The scheme is splendid. No other English paper will dare to undertake it. The subscription list for that amount ought to double several times, and what is more, when the Daily People once has been introduced into many homes, and the ice of prejudice broken, it ought to become a household necessity.

Oakland, Cal., June 13.

Olive M. Johnson.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

[illegible], NEW YORK CITY—The charge that the Socialist Labor Party, in favoring Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance representation at the Chicago Convention, is guilty of opportunism, denotes a lack of understanding of that much abused term. Opportunism is based on the false belief that critical periods in capitalist society offer opportunities to advance Socialist principles, through affiliation with capitalist factions. The result is that, in the last analysis, Opportunism is fusion with Capitalism to the detriment of the Working Class and Socialism. The Millerand appointment and its deplorable outcome, is a classical illustration of Opportunism. The Jaurists of France saw in the dangers with which they alleged the Dreyfus case threatened the French Republic, an opportunity to secure a ministerial portfolio and use the French cabinet to advance working-class interests and Socialism. Uniting with the Republicans under Waldeck-Rousseau, they succeeded in having Millerand appointed Minister of Commerce. History records the result of this achievement. Millerand was constrained by the nature of his position to shoot down the strikers at Chalon and elsewhere; so that in the end, what was at first proclaimed "opportune and advantageous to Socialism" turned out to be detrimental to it.

Apply these definitions and this illustration of Opportunism to the Chicago Convention. Does the Chicago Convention proceed on the false belief that critical periods in capitalist society offer opportunities to advance Socialist principles, through affiliations with capitalist factions? Does the Chicago Convention contemplate fusion with Capitalism to the detriment of the Working Class and Socialism? Does it want to place the Working Class at the tender mercies of the American counterparts of the Millerands: the Sherman Bells, etc.? The Chicago Convention's Manifesto plainly denounces the opportunism—"the co-operation of the classes"—existing between Belmont's Civic Federation and Gompers's American Federation of Labor, by which the American Working Class is used to safeguard the interests of the Capitalist Class at its own expense. The Chicago Convention's Manifesto is a protest—a revolt—against this opportunism; and, in contradistinction to it, the Manifesto declares flatfootedly in favor of the economic organziation of Labor on the basis of industrialism and the Class Struggle; of a union that will provide the rudimentary framework of the Socialist Republic. Manifestly, in favoring Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance representation at a convention called on such lines, the Socialist Labor Party is not favoring the enactment of the belief that there are critical periods in capitalist society that offer opportunities to advance Socialist principle, through affiliation with capitalist factions. Nor is it favoring fusion with Capitalism to the detriment of Socialism. No; the Socialist Labor Party reasons that an economic organization founded on class lines, and in conformity with industrial evolution and the preliminary requirements of the Socialist Republic, cannot fail to develop logically a political movement having the same basis, conformation and object; therefore, in favoring Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance representation at Chicago, the Socialist Labor Party is now as always laboring to unite the working-class forces on the only lines that will make for its emancipation: the lines of uncompromising class-consciousness. If it is Opportunism to seize every opportunity that labor conditions offer to promote uncompromising class-consciousness, then the Socialist Labor Party is guilty of Opportunism. But otherwise, the charge is loose, unwarranted and unfounded!

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Dr. Parkhurst are two distinct and separate personages. The claim that The People has stated they are one and the same party is absurd. Ask the claimants to produce the copy of The People said to contain the alleged statement. It will not be forthcoming. It does not exist.

A. L., NEW YORK CITY—See H. J. S., Los Angeles, Cal.

A. G. L., NEW YORK CITY—No; there will not be any privately owned industries under Socialism in the sense that we have such industries to-day. Privately owned industries are to-day a means of economic exploitation. It will be the object of Socialism to end this exploitation. Privately owned industries may be conducted for private use and gratification; but not for wages and profit, that is, exploitation.

Don't "think" with regard to statements in The People. Look them up and you will most likely find them entirely different from what you "thought" them to be. This is common experience.

The Bible, Shakespeare's Works, Pilgrim's Progress and Plutarch's Lives are often recommended to those desirous of attaining a clear and lucid style of expression.

See "Course of Reading in Socialism" by Labor News Company. Will also refer your letter to Comrade De Leon upon his return; he can advise you more fully regarding Sue's works.

A. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Louis Stamm is not a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

F. B., NEWARK, N. J.—The constitutional objection to the publication of notices applies also to suspended members. A complete restoration to membership alone will make it possible to publish the notices.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Comrade De Leon is now in Chicago. Upon his return your letter will be referred to him.

D. E. G., PITTSBURG, P.—Haywood and Moyer did not individually advise their members to vote for Adams in the last election in Colorado. The Western Federation of Miners' organ, "The Miners' Magazine", in its issue of September 29, 1904, treated the nomination of Adams in a manner that was indicative of a tip to vote for Adams. The matter was fully treated in the editorial, "The Time for Twaddle is at an End", which appeared in the Weekly People of October 22, 1904.

J. K., NEW YORK CITY—We have infinitely better sources of information regarding Moses Barna, alias Morris Brown, than yourself. From these we learn that Barna is the Hungarian for Brown. Until you can give us proof to the contrary, we will adhere to our statement that Morris Brown is Moses Barna, and vice versa.

C. J. B. Jr., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Of the 42 delegates at the last national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, 9 were members of the middle class, and 33 of the working class. The vote on the resolution partly excluding the middle class from membership in the Socialist Labor Party was 14 for and 24 against. Most of the ayes were cast by the so-called "middle classers". The general grounds on which the resolution was voted down were, 1st, the conviction that the party's principles and tactics sufficiently repelled the dishonest middle class; 2nd, the belief that it would be an injustice both to them and the movement, to exclude wholly or in part, the members of any class who conscientiously adopt and support S. L. P. principles and tactics; 3rd, the opinion prevailed that partial exclusion of the middle class would involve the party in an impractical statistical tangle.

C. D., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Next week. Will have to look up files.

"FRIEND", ERIE, B. C.; E. A. B., OGDEN, UTAH; C. A. D., S. M'ALISTER, I. T.; H. N., SAGINAW, MICH.; W. B., TACOMA, WASH.; I. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. S., SANDUSKY, O.; F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—Matter received.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau hereby invites the co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers in the State of New York in the work of establishing connections for the Party in unorganized localities in the State. It requests that the names of sympathizers or others who may be approached in connection with the Party's work be forwarded to this Bureau immediately, so that we may get into communication with them and thus pave the way for the upbuilding of our organization in New York State.

Immediate responses will aid materially in the work before us. Address:

New York State Correspondence Bureau,
S. L. P.
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on the first Sunday in the month of July (July 2), as provided by Article V, Section 6, of the Party constitution.

The members of the committee will please take notice that the meeting will start on the above date, at the hour of 9 a. m., in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

.CANADIANS, ATTENTION.

To Members-at-Large and Readers of the Daily and Weekly People in Canada.

Fellow Workers:—

The Socialist Labor Party of Canada is desirous of extending the organization of the working class into a compact body continually looking toward the final emancipation of that class from the uncertainty of being able to obtain a living for themselves and those depending on them under the system of capitalism. In order to do this it must have YOUR assistance and that in the only way; that is, by your aiding the Socialist Labor Party to organize THE working class of your locality into Sections of the Socialist Labor Party. Individual effort is of little or no use. You must organize, educate and agitate, if you ever wish to be free men and women. Get into harness. Write to-day to the national secretary for instructions and he will be only too glad to start you to work. "He who would be free must himself strike the blow." Don't hesitate, write NOW; to-morrow never comes.

S. Haselgrove, National Secretary.
P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

On Public Square, northwest corner ~~(in front of Marshall's Drug Store)~~:

Saturday, July 1st—Chairman, Bert Rugg. Speaker, John Kircher. Comrades on duty, Frank Jetschmann and Carl Schaurer.

Sunday, July 2,—Business meeting of Section at 3 p. m., at Section headquarters, 356 Ontario street, (German American Building) top floor. No meeting on Public Square.

Saturday, July 8,—Chairman, James Rugg. Speaker, Paul Dinger. Comrades on duty, Joe Reiman and Jas. Vancata.

Sunday, July 9,—Chairman, Bert Rugg. Speaker, John D. Goerke. Comrades on duty, Rob. Zillner and Chas. Frank.

Saturday, July 15,—Chairman, Edw. Polster. Speaker, John Kircher. Comrades on duty, Gus. Duerr and Jos. Reiman.

Sunday, July 16—Chairman, Jas. Rugg. Speaker, John D. Goerke. Comrades on dut, Rob. Zillmer and Chas. Frank.

Saturday, July 22.—Chairman, Bert Rugg. Speaker, Paul Dinger. Comrades on duty, Frank Jetschmann and Carl Schaurer.

Sunday, July 23.—Chairman, Edw. Polster. Speaker, John Kircher. Comrades on duty, Gus. Duerr and Joe Reiman.

Sunday, July 30.—Chairman, Jas Rugg. Speaker, John D. Goerke. Comrades on duty, Rob. Zillmer and Chas. Frank.

Meetings begin at 8 p. m. (Sun time) on Saturdays and at 3 p. m. (Sun time) on Sundays. Comrades on duty must be at meeting place at 7.30 and 2.30 respectively to put up speaker's stand, banner, etc., in place and make all other preparations necessary so that meetings may be opened promptly at appointed time. All other comrades should make it their duty to attend these meetings promptly and regularly.

The Organizer.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

New York City.

Monday, July 3,—16th street and avenue A.

Wednesday, July 5th,—Hudson and Canal streets; 32nd street and 3rd avenue.

Thursday, July 6th—44th street and 8th avenue; 123rd street and 3rd avenue; 135th street and 5th avenue.

Friday, July 7.—Willett and Stanton streets; 24th street and 8th avenue; 138th street and Brook avenue.

Saturday, July 8th—138th street and Alexander avenue; Bathgate and Tremont avenues.

Yonkers.

Saturday, July 1.

Getty square—Chairman, P. Jacobson. Speaker, Henry Jager.

Saturday, July 8—Getty Square. Chairman: R. Gaffney. Speaker: A. Sater.

Philadelphia.

Saturday, July 8—40th street and Lan-

BUFFALO EXCURSION.

Down the River around Grand Island the Fourth of July, on Twentieth Century and Argosy [illegible] new steel steamer, respectively, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party Section Erie County.

Amid the cool breezes of Niagara River, away from the heat and carnage of the Fourth of July celebration. Dancing on boat, good music, refreshments. Boats stop for 3 hours at Eagle Park. Games of all kinds, base-ball, bowling, dancing, etc.

While at Eagle Park, a Fourth of July Oration will be delivered by Thos. H. Jackson, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Mayor.

Boats leave foot of Ferry street at 9.30 a. m. sharp. Tickets 25 cents.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A. CLEVELAND, O.

The regular meeting of above Local will be held on Wednesday, July 5, at 8 p. m. at office of Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, German Party Organ, 193 Columbus street, corner Seneca, 3rd floor. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Rich. Koeppel, Secretary.

COLUMBUS HEADQUARTERS.

Section Columbus has opened headquarters in the Wesley Block, 101 North High street, room 66. Open all the time. Evenings, 7.30 to 10 o'clock, and Sunday afternoons. Workingmen are invited.

TO ORGANIZE THE 31st A. D.

A meeting to organize the 31st Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on Thursday, July 6th, 8 p. m. at the residence of H. Deutsch, 1697 Madison avenue, near 112th street, New York. Those who sympathize with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and reside in this District are cordially invited to attend.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$63.15
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	1.00
J. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
J. Ulatz, Minneapolis, Minn.	50
23rd A. D., New York, N. Y.	40
F. Rooney, City	1.00
R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C.	1.00
D. Raphael, City	1.00
35th A. D., New York, N. Y.	5.00
J. Royle, Newburg, N. Y.	.25
W. Carroll, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
T. Lyman, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
J. Winsdorfer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
M. B. Quinn, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
P. Leahy, Chicago, Ill.	.50
R. Fritzvold, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
E. Fischer, New York City	1.00
Section Elizabeth, N. J.	2.00
F. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass, per Sam French	1.00
28th A. D., New York	3.00
M. Leof, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
F. Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.	1.50
F. Ohnemus, Long Island City, L. I. N. Y.	50
G. Slater, Chicago, Ill.,	1.00
S. Yeomans, Chicago, Ill.,	1.00
C. Sann, Chicago, Ill.,	25
T. McEachern, Chicago, Ill.,	25
G. Managon, Chicago, Ill.	25
A. Andrien, Chicago, Ill.,	15
M. Marcus, Chicago, Ill.,	10
J. McEachern, Chicago, Ill.,	25
F. Bohlman, Chicago, Ill.,	15
J Wiltz	25
E. Mulloy	1.00
Swedish Machinists, L. A. 400	2.00
Max Unger, City	25
J. J. Donohue, City.	1.00
Section Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.50
J. Hawkins, Omaha, Neb.	1.00
M. Tunney, Robe, Wash.	1.00
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
J. De Shazer, Montrose, Colo.	60
P. Driscoll, Bisbee, Ariz.	1.00
Scandinavian Section, N. Y. S. L. P.	3.00
L. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
H. Fradkin, New York city	25
A. Francis, New York city	25
J. Farrell, Lowell, Mass.	50
A. McLean, Eureka, Cal.	50
H. Peterson, " "	50
A. Seaney, " "	1.00
E. O'Brien, " "	1.00
L. Johnson, " "	50
H. Grimberger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.25
J. Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J.	50
O. Rucksor, City	1.00
G. Nelson, Dorchester, Mass.	1.00
Section Richmond County, N. Y.	5.00
J. H., New York city	1.00
Total	$121.55

Acknowledgment of contributions will be continued in next issue. Up to Tuesday $257 had been received for this fund.

ESSEX COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention of Section Essex County, N. J., will be held at headquarters, 106 Montgomery street, Friday, June 30, at 8 p. m.

Members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are invited to attend.

Organizer.

"HANDS OFF"

"SOCIALIST" PARTY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS FORCE ECONOMIC ISSUE.

The Gompers' Machine Operators Placed on the Horns of a Dilemma—They Must Either Remain in an Attitude of Neutrality Favorable to the New Industrial Movement, Or Once More Assume the Aggressive in the Interests of the Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor—In Either Event Their Name Is "Denis."

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19.—The signers of the enclosed declaration were delegates to the last convention of the Socialist party of Ohio and presented a resolution on the trades union attitude of the party, advocating therein the policy of "hands off".

The enclosed declaration was read before Local Cincinnati of the Socialist party, and no objections were raised against its contents, so practically the rank and file of the Socialist party of Cincinnati are in accord with the views therein expressed.

The resolution has been sent to most of the party papers and such union papers as espouse the cause of Socialism.

To Our Comrades in Ohio and Elsewhere:

Realizing that the brief time allotted to us at the recent Ohio State convention was not sufficient to make our stand clear in our opposition to the national trades union resolution, and our advocacy of the so-called "Boston resolution" of "hands off" on that question, we hereby make a statement which ought, in our opinion, enlighten the Ohio and other comrades.

Now, to begin with, we say that any unbiased Socialist, whose association is the rank and file of the Working Class, cannot but be astounded at the disintegration going on in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, that dare not be made public by the A. F. of L. "machine." Here in Cincinnati, for instance, one union that has not had a strike for years, the Boot & Shoe Workers', has within one year gone down from 1300 members to 180. This is only one case—there are many others.

Every strike failure, every jurisdiction squabble, every "brotherhood meeting" of capitalists and labor leaders, is driving hundreds, yes thousands, of the workers out of this organization, or making them so dissatisfied that under no circumstances can they be induced to go to the meetings of their organization; some simply remain members through force of habit, and many more through the necessity of holding a job, because of the capitalistic control of the organiation. And the unorganized workers too often point with contempt to that "machine", which not only is of no benefit, but simply another form of parasitism on our backs.

The rottenness of the American Federation of Labor machine has been made so clear to many workers through the McClure's Magazine exposures, and now substantiated in the teamsters' strike in Chicago, Ill., the Parks and the Weinseimers' deals with employers and capitalist politicians, that to attempt to deny the same means either to advertise your ignorance or make you an object of suspicion.

The Working Class knows that corruption is the great tool and weapon of the American Capitalist Class, for capitalist politics have burned the lessons too well into their heads. First, corruption of principles through so-called capitalistic honors; through jobs, and last but not least, through cash consideration. Yes; the workers are realizing that anything that the Capitalist Class uses as a tool, politics, labor leaders, labor machines, in only a brief time becomes a seething mass of corruption. Exposures therof are too abundant, and the era has just begun! And so desperate has become the conditions of some of the unions that they are seeking ways and means of using the Socialists, and even the Socialist party, as a brake, hoping thereby to prevent or delay their descent into oblivion. Why? Because the Socialists are being looked upon by the rank and file as the only element radical and militant enough to bring about a change for the better. And the "machine", compelled to denounce Socialism so as to remain on good (paying) terms with Brother Capital, alarmed at the rising tide of discontent, is cunningly annexing some of the trades union—pure and simple—Socialists, in the hope of stemming the tide. Result? Confusion, and finally corruption of principles for some petty individual gain, all the result of tactics!

Don't you see the danger our so-called tactics are leading us into?

Sacrifice of principles for tactics!

Tactics that finally lead to such a result are delusions, or rather, their day of usefulness is over.

Take notice, that tactics are always the defensive cry of the confused or corrupted Socialist!

Read our previous definition of corruption.

In the light of all this and ever so much more, which cannot be gone over here, the Socialists must realize that the Working Class is passing through another crisis in the progress of evolution. Confusion is sure to be the temporary order of things. That being the case it surely would be best for a working-class political party to either openly come out for a newer and better order of things or keep its "hands off" clearly and positively. In the meantime, remember a rotten egg never was made over, or a bad reputation effaced.

Then, what in the name of reason are the trades union Socialists close to the "machine" going to do? Openly cling to a decaying body and so become tainted with its bad odors that other comrades will hold their noses when passing by? Or simply silently and cautiously wait until the storm is over and be ready to help in whatever the rank and file conclude to take up as the best remedy?

Remember also, that if "boring from within" under existing conditions is good tactics then logically they ought to remain in the old rotten political parties and bore away—as being still better tactics.

Now look around you, comrades, and note the natural result of all this crisis up to date. The progressive element of the Working Class, organized and unorganized, Socialist and Socialist Labor, is being driven together for self-defense and preservation of principles, by the same causes that are disintegrating the decaying, worn out economic organizations. Consequences: A fierce, limelight investigation of all doubtful spots, a re-alignment of economic and poltical organizations along the most incorruptible lines conceivable.

A new virile solidarity for full working-class control of things, a final massing of the forces of Labor for incorruptible victories.

Choose ye, and take the consequences.

We are decidedly for "hands off" in the economic branch at present for the Socialist party. As individuals we are unhesitatingly for a class-conscious political unity of the Working Class Socialists, and an economic Industrialism that will make for the solidarity of the workers and class-consciousness.

N. H. Larimer; Edna C. Ohnstein; E. H. Vaupel; A. J. Swing; W. E. Trautmann,
Late Delegates to the Ohio State Convention, Socialist Party.

FOURTH OF JULY

Will Witness A Fitting Celebration Of the Daily People's Fifth Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary of the birth of the Daily People will be celebrated by Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, on July 4th, at Glendale Schuetzen Park, as advertised elsewhere in this issue. The closing days of the fifth year of the existence of the Daily People mark a period of unflinching and uncompromising attitude on its part, with the result that to-day it stands as the recognized champion of labor's rights and the foe of labor's exploiters, whether among the Belmonts or the Gomperses. Need we say here how appropriate it would be to celebrate its birthday by making the 4th of July picnic a rousing success?

We don't think it is necessary to remind the Daily People readers of what is going on at the present time in the world of labor, upon the economic field. Everything tends to shape itself in a manner favorable to the advancement of Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics, of which the Daily People is the most able advocate. The Daily People will play a most important role in the severe oncoming struggle between the allies of capitalism, as typified in the Belmont-Gompers American Federation of Labor, with its Volkszeitung and "Socialist" allies, men who represent the interests of the wage working class. The Daily People must be placed in a position to be able to cope with the situation.

To the end that we may contribute to the accomplishment of this task we ask you to stand by the Socialist Labor Party press, and you can begin now by helping to make the celebration of its fifth birthday a rousing success. Get your tickets from the organizer of Section New York S. L. P. and sell them!

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Sec'y.

WANTED: ORGANIZER-SOLICITOR!

The three States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are prepared to place a permanent organizer-solicitor in the field.

Comrade E. J. Dillon, who had accepted the position, had to give it up on account of ill health; therefore, any comrade who feels inclined to fill the vacancy and accept the position is requested to communicate with

Fred Fellermann,
2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

curity of a free State," as the premises for making it incumbent upon the workingmen to join the militia, but places that necessity as the premises for RESTRICTING THE GOVERNMENT FROM INFRINGING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

Now, then, the "Times" rat-pit Wall street clientele has done that very thing. All sorts of restrictions are placed upon the people's rights to bear arms; and, as to our right to drill and organize ourselves in the use of arms, we are expressly forbidden. No such drilling or organizing is allowed except under the command of the "Times" cock-pit Wall street clientele. So you see, who is breaking the Constitution, the workingmen, or——

B. J.—That's enough. This "Times" and its fellow capitalist sheets are truly scurvily un-American;——

U. S.—You got it——

B. J.—Not only they, and the class they speak for, fleece us of our product——

U. S.—Correct!

B. J.—Not only do they violate the Constitution;——

U. S.—Right you are!

B. J.—But they so completely befuddle us as to make us see things upside down. We have not a "well regulated militia" to-day. What they call a militia is among the worst enemies of tyranny to render us a "slave State." No intelligent workingman would join that. No bona fide union can allow its members to join it. I see! I see!

U. S.—Jonathan, you have emancipated yourself from the worst of all thralldom, the thralldom of capitalist false reasoning. The rest will be easy.

ORIGINAL—IF NOTHING ELSE.

(Continued from page one.)

lie latent and palpitating in nature; just as these, the Class Struggle is not a "constructive force", it is a "power", the capacity of which to construct the Socialist Republic depends upon the intelligence of the human agency that handles it; and just as with gravitation and mechanics, the identical "power" of the Class Struggle, which, when intelligently applied, will aid in rearing the Socialist Republic, will, if ignored or unintelligently applied, smash society into a heap of ruins. As the intelligent builder of ships and houses will found these upon the laws of gravitation and mechanics, so will the intelligent militant in the Labor Movement found the organizations of Labor upon the Class Struggle.

Of all this the Evansville "Socialist" evidently is blissfully ignortant, and, consequently, misses egregiously the "carom" that it attempted against the movement to build at Chicago a national economic organization of Labor founded upon the class struggle. But in missing the "carom", it "pocketed a ball." Its theory luminously explains the structural theory upon which its party is reared. By the light of its theory one is at last able to understand the system in the madness that expects the Socialist Republic to rise out of the jumble of Civic Federationized Unions, of party locals that fuse with capitalist candidates, of party papers that sell out the workers for advertisements, of party leaders who endorse capitalist papers as "acceptable", of party representatives who sign resolutions against "backward" workingmen, of party candidates who kotow to pro-Crag-Jorgersen resolutions in their Unions, of party platforms that echo bourgeois reforms—in short, of conduct that is not founded on the class struggle. The system in the madness lies in the grotesque theory announced by the Evansville "Socialist" that only confusionists will think of founding a Labor organization upon the class struggle—the class struggle being there, anyhow, it will see to the rest (sic.) !

Of course it will—like all ignored laws of nature or society, by smashing things into a cocked hat, and bringing the falsely constructed edifice, as is happening with the party of the Evansville "Socialist", down over the ears of those paragons of wisdom who would handle the Social Question like Indians who have found a watch.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, June 24, the following contributions were received for the above fund:

K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N.Y.	$ 1.00
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R.I.	.25
J. Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Comrade Panovec, Mt. Vernon	.50
Sam Winauer, New York	2.00
Harry Halpern, New York	.25
23d A. D., New York	1.25
Total	$ 6.25
Previously acknowledged	772.08
Grand Total	$778.33

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE Chicago Industrial Union Convention

is to be published in the DAILY PEOPLE

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE FOR ONE MONTH, BEGINNING JUNE 27th, YOU WILL RECEIVE THE COMPLETE PROCEEDINGS OF THIS MOST IMPORTANT EVENT WITH PROMBTNESS AND DISPATCH. THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER THAT WILL UNDERTAKE TO REPORT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION STENOGRAPHICALLY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE DAILY PEOPLE IS:

ONE MONTH	40 CENTS	SIX MONTHS	$2.00
THREE MONTHS	$1.00	ONE YEAR	$3.50

ADDRESS: DAILY PEOPLE, 2, 4 & 6 NEW READE STREET NEW YORK.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Ninety-one individual subscriptions to the DAILY PEOPLE came in during the week, from all parts of the country. We expect many more. There will be no other way to get a daily report of the Industrial Union Convention in Chicago than to subscribe for the DAILY PEOPLE. The convention opened June 27. Beginning with the issue of Wednesday, June 28, the DAILY PEOPLE received telegraphic reports of the convention proceedings and those issues should be given as wide a circulation as possible. In New York City and vicinity the comrades should have their newsdealers order extra copies to meet an increased demand. At every street meeting a bundle of papers should be on hand. If the speakers will inform the audience that the paper contains a report of the Chicago convention, a great many copies should be sold.

Two hundred and fifty-five subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, June 24.

Charles Pierson sent in thirty-three from Chicago. Rudolph Katz, who is on an organizing tour in New York State sent in twelve, which he secured in Poughkeepsie and vicinity. Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, sends in fifteen; J. Fitzgerald, London, England, thirteen; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York City, eleven; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas, five; Frank Carroll, San Francisco, Cal., five; William E. Kern, New Orleans, La., five.

Again we repeat if you have not already subscribed for the DAILY PEOPLE, do so at once. One month, forty cents, three months, $1. Back numbers one month back can be supplied at all times.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We filled, during the week, for Chicago, one of the largest pamphlet orders that we have ever filled, $16.85 worth of pamphlets.

San Francisco ordered $11.74 worth of assorted literature. Detroit, Mich., bought fifty "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," twenty-five "Trades Unionism in the United States," twenty "John Mitchell Exposed" and fifteen "What Means This Strike?"

Anaconda, Mont., bought four copies of "Woman Under Socialism"; and Milwaukee, Wis., took $3.00 worth of books.

Schenectady, N. Y., bought $3.60 worth of buttons, lithographs, etc. Idaho Springs, Colo., took $3.36 worth of literature, and Grand Junction, Colo., bought $2.15 worth.

There were a few orders for leaflets. We are obliged to announce that the authorization for mailing the "Labor Library" as second-class matter has been revoked. We shall soon be prepared to announce a method of overcoming, to a large extent, the disadvantage occasioned us by this revocation.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Received for this fund since May 31 the following:

F. Lechner, Hartford, Conn.	$ 50
J. Rossmeisl, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
L. Newhouse, Hartford, Conn.	50
Reskowich, Hartford, Conn.	25
A. Rossmeisl, Hartford, Conn.	25
From others at Hartford, Conn.	75
Total	$ 3.25
Previously acknowledged	$137.24
Grand total	$140.49

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, Paul Augustine, 397 Willis avenue, New York

.SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meeings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

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